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ZHUKOV: 'DANGEROUS ATMOSPHERE' CAUSED BY U.S. DOUBLE-DEALING

LD291225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 80 p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "A Question Demanding a Clear Answer"]

[Text] The Soviet proposals for talks on medium-range missiles are attracting increasing interest and attention throughout the world. The conspiracy of silence with which some people in the West wanted to surround the USSR's new peace initiative is being thwarted.

The numerous responses to the Soviet proposals demonstrate, first, that the USSR initiative accords with the vital interests of the peoples, who are fundamentally interested in ending the increasingly dangerous arms race. Second, they cogently reveal the cunning trick whereby the U.S. and NATO leaders hoped to thwart the talks proposed by the Soviet Union.

It will be recalled that this proposal was made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev almost 2 months ago, during the talks between the USSR and the FRG leaders. Noting that "in a realistic policy there can be no deadlock situations unless, of course, they are artificially created," he suggested a way out of the dangerous military-political impasse created last December by the NATO Council's Washington-dictated decision to deploy about 600 medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The crux of this proposal was that a start should immediately be made on a discussion of the issue of medium-range nuclear weapons in organic conjunction with the issue of the American forward-based nuclear weapons already deployed in and near Europe.

The Soviet Union's new peace initiative immediately prompted a powerful wave of approving reaction in West Europe, but, as has repeatedly happened before, Washington soon applied the brakes and an iron curtain of silence descended on the initiative after U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher's visit to Bonn and to NATO headquarters in Brussels. Meanwhile preparations for deploying the new American missiles in the FRG, Britain and Italy went ahead at full speed and the Pentagon and the White House feverishly prepared to announce a new strategy envisaging the waging of a "limited" nuclear war, in which, it has now become clear, American medium-range nuclear weapons are assigned an important role.

The American public is making increasingly loud demands for the American Government to give a direct answer to the question: Why is it remaining silent? PRAVDA has already published many such comments from the most diverse social strata.

The keenest reaction is making itself felt in West Europe. As West Germany's STERN magazine noted recently, the way people there understand the proclamation of the new American nuclear strategy is that it means Washington would like to ensure that the USSR's forces "dwindle away" in a nuclear war confined to Europe while "the United States, chuckling, would watch with satisfaction from the sidelines."

This dim-witted scheme smacks strongly of borrowing from the Beijing leaders a myth dear to their hearts: That of the moneky king who "loved to sit on the mountain and admire the two tigers fighting in the valley." And it is no accident that U.S. Presidential Adviser Z. Brzezinski, one of the main authors of the new U.S. strategic doctrine and someone who has picked up political wisdom from his new friends in Beijing, followed their lead in stating quite recently that nuclear war would not be all that terrible since, as he put it, not all mankind would die, only about 10 percent of it.

Even U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, Brzezinski's collaborator in devising the new strategic doctrine, so the New York TIMES wrote 21 August, warns that a "limited nuclear war may get out of control and turn into total war." It must be admitted that the warning is extremely realistic, since the very nature of nuclear weapons and the methods of delivering them from great distances in a short time envisage resolute and swift full-scale retaliation [otrev v polnom obeme].

So why in that case did the U.S. defense secretary, who is well versed in such matters, hasten to announce in his speech in Newport the introduction into effect of the new strategic doctrine, instead of starting the talks on medium-range missiles offered by the Soviet Union?

In an attempt to justify these truly adventurist actions, the Pentagon and the NATO Council keep on about the mythical "Soviet threat" which allegedly forces them to envisage the risk of a "limited nuclear war." They make great play of the lying notion of the allegedly aggressive "Soviet military doctrine." U.S. Defense Secretary Brown made reference to this false notion in his 20 August speech in Newport. "The Soviet leadership," he said, is evidently (?) seriously considering the theoretical possibility of winning such a war." Here Brown did his best to emphasize that the United States fears aggression on the part of the USSR.

You would expect the U.S. defense secretary of all people to know the true Soviet doctrine whose distinctly defensive character was clearly formulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his 18 January 1977 speech:

"Nonsensical and totally unfounded are the allegations that the Soviet Unionis doing more than is sufficient for defense, that it is seeking superiority in arms for the purpose of delivering a 'first strike.' Not long ago, at a meeting with prominent representatives of the American business world, I said I want to reemphasize that the Soviet Union has always been and still is a staunch opponent of concepts of this kind.

"Our efforts are aimed at ensuring that neither a first strike nor a second strike takes place and that there is no nuclear war at all."

How dare these gentlemen reiterate again and again shamelessly and without a twinge of conscience their slanderous allegations to justify their own fabrications of a "limited nuclear war" invisaging the notorious "lowering of the nuclear threshold" and the possible use of nuclear weapons for a first strike?

In these conditions it is impossible to disagree with Erwin Horn, member of the FRG Bundestag Defense Commission, who, according to DPA, said that now that the new nuclear strategy has been declared talks are becoming "absolutely necessary." "Otherwise," Horn said, "the development of events may take a dangerous turn", as, there is a danger of a "lowering of the risk threshold" since "in the event of war there will be less delay with regard to the use of nuclear weapons." "Logically this means," he concluded, "that in the nuclear strategy sphere nuclear weapons cease to be political deterrent weapons and become weapons for military actions."

It is clearly for this reason that the Pentagon, which regards the medium-range missiles as "weapons for military actions," has taken pain throughout the entire history of talks on limiting nuclear weapons to keep them outside the framework of the accords, rejecting all Soviet proposals that medium-range missiles be included among the nuclear facilities subject to reduction.

Is that not why even now, judging by American press reports, Washington is preparing to make an announcement on the "unacceptability" of the Soviet proposal on beginning talks on medium-range missiles in organic conjunction with American forward-based nuclear facilities?

The New York DAILY NEWS stated back on 15 July that "the United States has decided to reject the Soviet proposal and will insist that taks are held only on Soviet and American ground-based medium-range missiles."

But what about the other American nuclear facilities already deployed in Western Europe--after all they consist of as many as 8,000 nuclear warheads, including 2,000 capable of hitting very important targets in the western part of the USSR?

What about the American F-111 nuclear fighter-bombers stationed in Britain and capable of reaching Moscow and Leningrad?

What about the American Phantom, A-6 and A-7 aircraft, capable of delivering nuclear weapons to Riga, Kiev, Minsk or Odessa?

What about the Pershing-I missiles, capable of reaching Kaliningrad?

What about the nuclear submarines armed with nuclear missiles placed at NATO's disposal by the United States, which are also targeted on the USSR?

As yet the Pentagon prefers not to answer all these and other questions concerning American forward-based nuclear facilities. Instead, as the American newspaper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, the United States wants to pose the question in this way: "Either the Russians remove their SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers (which counterbalance American nuclear facilities already deployed in Western Europe!--Yu.Zh.), or NATO will deploy new American missiles which will give it superiority (!) over Soviet weapons."

It would be hard to arrive at a more frank and cynical formulation of NATO's logic, which amounts to the impudent thesis: "What is mine is mine, but what is yours--let us discuss"! Surely Washington and NATO headquarters have realized by now that such language never has been and never will be suitable for talks with the Soviet Union?

I recently had a conversation on this topic with a very well-informed America figure. He assured me that the views expressed by the New York DAILY NEWS and the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR do not reflect the U.S. Government's position and that it attaches great significance to the initiative put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, accepts the idea he put forward and is preparing for talks.

But in that case one wonders: If that is really how things stand, if the United States consents to discuss the question of medium-range missiles in organic conjunction with American forward-based nuclear facilities, what has been preventing it from giving consent to talks and sitting down to work for 2 months now? This question requires a clear and unambiguous answer!

When the Pentagon requires it, decisions are taken at lightning speed in Washington. Thus the decision on adopting a new strategy was prepared, adopted and signed by the President in such a rush that there was "no time" even to inform their own secretary of state about it. He read about it in the newspapers on 6 August (incidentally--and very significantly--the day of the anniversary of the barbaric atom bombing of Hiroshima!). And as early as 20 August U.S. Defense Secretary Brown announced the doctrine's coming into force.

When it is a question of steps aimed at arms limitation, months and even years go by in all kinds of "preparations," "preliminary discussions" and "consultations within NATO", and matters remain at a standstill.

These are the facts. They convincingly show what a dangerous atmosphere for the cause of peace is being created by Washington's political double-dealing. This situation requires the immediate mobilization of all peace loving forces in the struggle against such an adventurist policy.

"One of the most important factors in present-day international development", Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said on 26 October 1978, addressing the delegates at the world congress of peace-loving forces, "is active participation by the people's masses, their organizations and their political parties in resolving the problems of war and peace. This is, of course, the result of the historical experience accumulated by mankind. The memory of the bitter lessons of two world wars and awareness of the terrible consequences which would result from the use of nuclear weapons are an imperious call to our world's people to act energetically to prevent a tragedy without precedent in the history of mankind."

These words have a particularly urgent ring now, on the eve of the world parliament of peoples for peace, which begins work in Sofia on 23 September. And it can be said with certainty that this broad forum of representatives of peoples, parties and public organizations from 120 countries will call on all mankind to take such energetic action and will say a loud "no" to the new American strategy of homicide and an equally loud "yes" to talks aimed at preventing a dangerous new nuclear arms spiral.

STROGANOV REVIEWS CEMA AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD292012 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Aug, TASS--TASS economic news analyst Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

The coming five years will be a period of a further dynamic development of economic cooperation between the CEMA member-countries and developing states. The convincing testimony of this are the results of the negotiations that have recently been held between the leaders of Bulgaria and Ethiopia, the prime ministers of Romania and Zambia, heads of ministries and departments of Cuba and Democratic Yemen, the USSR and Madagascar, a number of other countries. Signed as a result of these meetings were important documents which determine prospects of mutually-beneficial links in different spheres of the economy.

The time, when foreign-policy relations of Asian, African and Latin American countries were concentrated only on developed capitalist states, has receded into the past never to return. Now developing countries, striving to have genuine economic independence, more actively cooperate with the world of socialism. This cooperation is built on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference into each other's internal affairs.

In 1962 the CEMA member-countries rendered economic and technical assistance to 34 developing states and now--to 90. The volume of this assistance increased almost 9 times.

More than 3,000 industrial and other enterprises were constructed in developing states with the help of CEMA member-countries, another 1,500 different projects are under construction. Among them are hundreds of electric power stations, about 200 engineering plants, more than 50 ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises, 230 oil refining and chemical enterprises.

While imperialist monopolies, unwilling to lose markets and sources of profits, seek to prevent establishment in former colonies of their own industry, above all metallurgical and the fuel-energy basis, the socialist states give assistance to newly-liberated peoples in establishing all key branches of the national economy.

The priority significance is attached to consolidation of the positions of the state sector in the economy of African, Asian and Latin American countries. Thus, for instance, industrial enterprises built in India with the USSR's assistance produce 35 percent of steel, 80 percent of metallurgical equipment, extract more than half of oil output and account for a third of the oil refined.

15,000 million roubles is the total sum of long-term credits, granted by the CEMA member-countries to developing states. As different from financial "aid" from capitalist powers, these credits are granted without any discriminatory strings attached, and on easy terms. Besides, developing countries can pay off credits by deliveries of their products.

Many-sided cooperation with socialist countries most substantially help accelerate the socio-economic advancement of developing states, facilitates their struggle for consolidation of political independence.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD311704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 31 Aug 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovini international affairs journalist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Good day, esteemed comrades and radio listeners. The speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the solemn meeting in Alma-Ata dedicated to the 60th anniversary of Kazakhstan and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan produced a broad response throughout the world.

Brezhnev Speech, Crimea Meetings

This is perfectly natural since a great deal of attention in the speech was devoted to the current international problems. Once again it was stressed that the current international situation is fairly complex and that there is a political struggle going on between the forces acting for peace, respect of the rights of peoples and the relaxation of tension, and the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, discussing the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, gave special attention to the meetings which took place recently in the Crimea with leaders of fraternal parties and states and observed that these were meetings between sincere friends, persons of like mind and comrades-in-arms in the great cause of defending peace and building socialism and communism. And it is on this point, the significance of these meetings, that we will begin our broadcast today.

[Shishlin] The first aspect of these talks is an exchange of information on the internal development of socialist states.

[Bovin] Not only information but also experience. It is in the exchange of experience apparently...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Yes, and moreover this very exchange of information concentrated on those problems which are of special import for building socialism and communism. So that is perfectly true. This was indeed an exchange of experience, and essentially a study of that experience, a study of the opportunities to use that experience on the territory of another nation. At the same time, during the meetings in the Crimea questions of further outlook were discussed widely and in detail in connection with the development of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries. These relations have long since been an integral part of the achievements of socialist states. The growth of trade turnover, the coordination of national economic plans, the deepening of cooperation and specialization in production is in fact a mark of development of those relations. Generally speaking, the achievements of socialist states are of course to no mean degree linked with the use of the common potential of the socialist community. In current conditions, in the current world economic situation, the significance of these very relations between socialist countries is indisputably growing, indisputably growing because the modern economic situation imposes indisputably difficult problems on socialist countries. These problems are linked with the need to increase energy resources and develop the power industry. This problem is linked with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Finally, they are tasks of a strategic nature, such as the task of improving production efficiency and the quality of output, to which attention was drawn in the great speech by Leonid Ilich at Alma-Ata.

[Bovin] I would like to add the following thought. These very meetins were of a highly businesslike nature. They were far removed from any kind of window-dressing and highmind declarations. The whole point is that the world socialist community is a growing organism which contains its own contradictions, its own complications. If we take for example our relations with states in the Council for Mutual and Economic Aid then we all know that within it there exist certain difficulties linked with, let us say, the difference in the level of economic development of those countries, linked also with the fact that, some of them are more interested in raw materials and others, are involved in marketing finished products. Here, too, certain contradictions arise which need to be smoothed out, smoothed out both during some major meetings as those which take place in the Crimea.

[Levin] I would like to recall the CPSU Central Committee document which summed up the results of the 1980 Crimean meetings. In particular it states that the improvement and deepening of the international socialist division of labor, the consistent implementation of the course of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework and the multiplication of mutual links is the correct route toward new heights in the socioeconomic development of the socialist states. It was underlined at the Crimean meetings that the countries of socialism, in their foreign policy, place above all else the interests of the preservation and consolidation of peace and the affirmation of the rights of all peoples to a free and independent development. We are now coming up against the phenomenon whereby primarily the Government of the United States of America is conducting a policy contradicting the interests of the deepening of the relaxation of international tension and contradicting the interests of peoples. Those who are today determining U.S. foreign policy. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in Alma-Ata, obviously do not see or do not want to see the historical changes in the world arena and the new correlation of forces in the world. They still hope that they will succeed in going against the will of the peoples and will subordinate to their will other sovereign states which do not have the chance to stand up for themselves, they want to dictate policy to those states and to control their natural resources. Literally every day brings policy course of the United States of America.

First of all we should perhaps dwell on the question of the U.S. Government's approach to the main problem of present-day international relations, the problem of limiting the arms race.

## New Nuclear Strategy

[Bovin] For the moment it is still difficult to talk about limitation because not only are they failing to limit this race but they are also attempting to introduce a new spiral in it. This is partly the meaning of the new nuclear strategy. It is true, though, and it should be noted parenthetically, that this is not a new strategy, because Nixon and Schlesinger put forward the same idea of counterstrikes or pin-point strikes on military targets and command stations. But anyway, how did the Americans move toward this idea? They moved in approximately the following way. A U.S. analyst might reason like this. Let us assume that the Soviet Union wants to take West Europe. What would a Soviet analyst be thinking in this case? He thinks, all right, I take West Europe. How can the Americans react to this? The Americans can deliver a mass strike on the Soviet Union. They have that capability. But now this same Soviet analyst thinks. The Americans understand full well that if they strike the Soviet Union they will receive a reciprocal strike of the same strength. And here the Americans start weighing things: Is it worth sacrificing America for the sake of West Europe.

That, from the point of view of the Americans, is the way a Soviet analyst would reason, and he would think: No, the Americans won't strike us, so to speak, so we can take West Europe. And here the Americans say: So, this threat of a mass strike is not any constraint on the Soviets. And so a new element is introduced: These pin-point selective strikes on military installations or, for instance, command stations. Now the Americans reason: Aha! So now this Soviet analyst is sitting and thinking: The Americans can have more than one response. Right, they won't deliver a mass strike, but they can, for instance, choose a dozen specific pin-point targets and hit them. And now Moscow finds itself faced with a choice, from the point of view of the Americans: What to do in response? If in response to this pin-point strike it launches a mass strike on the states, it risks getting the same sort of strike back. Moscow will not want that, the American reasons, and will be forced to adopt the U.S. rules of play and in response to these pin-point strikes itself choose similar targets, for instance, and hit them. And thus begin the very same limited nuclear war about which the Americans are saying so much. But the most cunning thing here, to put it that way, lies in the fact that neither Carter, nor Brown, nor Muskie believe in the possibility of this limited war as a reality. They stress all the time that if it begins, it will quickly develop into a catastrophe. They do not believe in this. And nevertheless, this very unstable, vague and essentially false thesis is placed at the very foundation of this so-called new nuclear strategy. In this lies its, basically speaking, essential flaw and, second, it constitutes a lowering of the nuclear threshold.

[Shishlin] That is probably the most important thing.

[Bovin] And this is at the same time the thought which Leonid Ilich particularly noted in Alma-Ata. He said that this very strategy serves to make the very idea of nuclear war more acceptable to public opinion. And that is the pyschological danger of this idea.

[Shishlin] But I would like to say, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, that in itself Directive 59, and Directives 58 and 56 preceding it, on the whole are not a reaction to Soviet policy. It is, of course, an attempt to put pressure on the Soviet Union. It is, in essence, an instrument of purely U.S. foreign policy pressure. Of course, the U.S. approach to the talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe also fits into this context. I think that, on the whole, the Soviet step, the recent Soviet action, namely the call by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the U.S. leader and the leaders of the Western states to sit at the negotiating table, generally speaking, in my opinion created a forceful impression on political circles in the West. At any rate, one could not call the response cool or restrained. Rather the opposite. Anyhow, the recent talks between U.S. Secretary of State Muskie and West German Foreign Minister Genscher included as one of the important subjects a discussion of the Soviet initiative. Both Bonn and Washington are talking about talks being able to start in the near future.

[Bovin] In September, is that not so?

[Shishlin] Yes, but the idea behind it seems to be that these talks are viewed by them as essentially preparatory and they will not be able to negotiate seriously until after the presidential elections.

But in any case it is clear that however dangerous the current U.S. approach to the question of disarmament, however dangerous this tendency to draw states into a new spiral of the arms race, an alternative to this policy has been marked out. Whether it will work is difficult to say right now.

In any case the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community believe that it is possible to limit the arms race and it is precisely toward this end that the active position of the Soviet Union is directed, both on the question of medium-range nuclear missile facilities and, as we know full well, on other aspects and types of armaments.

[Bovin] I think that this alternative must work, because the Americans will twist and turn, dashing madly around, but really they have nowhere to turn because they will obtain no advantage out of trying to achieve the impossible and many of them, by the way, already understand, and those who don't they will understand soon, that they will be forced once again to return to the course of detente and disarmament, although of course some time will have been lost, money, nerves expended, all for nothing.

[Shishlin] Yes, even in the case of Reagan, even a figure like him, of ultra-conservative views. Well, his headquarters believes it necessary to put some gloss on Reagan's position on this question. And although Reagan has been saying all along that the U.S. must acquire military supremacy, now he believes it necessary to make these statements with extra political qualifications, such as by saying that this does not mean that he is not ready to negotiate with the Soviet Union on limiting the arms race, on the establishments of arms control and so on.

[Levin] But at the same time I think that although, of course, sooner or later, the United States will have to sit at the negotiating table--here there can be no two opinions about it--it would be desirable that this happened as soon as possible. However, the present U.S. election campaign gives rise to a certain amount of caution. It is showing that, at least, a kind of political and psychological atmosphere is now forming in the United States, which not only does not facilitate a course toward such talks but on the contrary complicates it. Here I can cite the opinions of the West German bourgeois newspaper, the STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG. It writes in part that the theme of arms limitation has absolutely no place in the U.S. political landscape on the eve of the presidential elections. On the contrary, the U.S. is now talking exclusively of arming. The Carter administration on the whole now does not wish to begin talks on medium-range missiles in Europe, especially on the possibilities of their deployment being rejected. And such a possibility has become a reality as a result of Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow. Yet another thesis is being put forward by the Western sides--that if talks begin on the problem of medium-range missiles, then this, it is said, will dampen Belgium's ardor for them. Belgium has reserved its right on the decision concerning the deployment of American Tomahawk cruise missiles on its territory, and if, they are saying, negotiations are to begin now, well then the Belgians will say, why should we deploy these missiles on our territory if we are going to limit them? And this point seems to me, nevertheless, one that should make one very watchful, that is the desire to implement the plans adopted at the December session of the NATO Council, the desire to impose them on West Europe, and to talk to the Soviet Union, not as equals but in the language of a position of strength, the language of pressure. The attempt will unquestionably fail. It lacks a real basis. But it is making itself felt and this political landscape which provides the terrain for the situation in the United States at present is hardly likely to disappear immediately after the presidential elections.

## Election Campaign, Foreign Policy

[Shishlin] But what marks out the election campiagn in the U.S. is that it directly reveals that Americans, in the exuberant nature of their opinion polls, are in my opinion setting new records.

A recent poll was described in NEWSWEEK as stating that practically all of those polled were asked only one important question: Which of the two candidates is too stupid to be president? Twenty percent more of those polled stated that it was Carter and not Reagan.

[Levin] But this is an internal matter for the Americans themselves and we by no means intend to interfere in the U.S. election campaign, although the posing of the question is of course notable.

[Bovin] We cannot of course interfere, but all the same each of us has his likes and dislikes. I, for example, would have said that Reagan was the more stupid and would vote for Carter in this situation.

[Shishlin] Well it's true, but all the same one expects that the majority of Americans, or at least, a significant number of Americans, will not do this. They will abstain from taking part in the elections.

[Levin] There is a whole range of other international problems which are now evoking not a small amount of attention, attracting great attention and evoking great interest, particularly the situation in the Near East. We have already cited the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech in Alma-Ata concerning the fact that the United States is crudely attempting to ignore the will of the peoples and to impose its desire upon other countries in order to subject them to pressure, and to make use of their natural resources. And it is in the Near East that this is making itself more clearly manifest. Now the U.S. is making another attempt to break the stalemate that it has encountered in the tripartite talks on the problem of the so-called autonomy of the West Bank. It is known that As-Sadat, because of Israel's demonstrative adoption of the law proclaiming Jerusalem the enternal and indivisible capital of Israel, has declared that he is breaking off talks and that these talks can be resumed only after the presidential elections on a tripartite basis with U.S. participation. As-Sadat is counting on the fact that after 4 November the new president, whether it is the old president, Carter, or the new president, Reagan, will not be so interested in the votes of the Zionist lobby and the forces which stand behind them, and which it represents in the United States of America, and will exert upon Israel a certain restraining, from As-Sadat's point of view, pressure. The calculations are, of course, completely utopian and the whole system of these agreements shows convincingly that the U.S. has been banking, as it still does, 100 percent, well, perhaps, 99 percent now on Israel and only 1 percent on Egypt.

[Bovin] Perhaps 98 percent.

[Levin] Nonetheless, in spite of obvious facts the U.S. is stubbornly striving to get this Camp David mechanism working.

[Bovin] Well, this should not surprise us in any way, because, after all, in Carter's election moneybox Camp David is the biggest treasure and he will lean over backward to stop it failing before the elections. And so I am absolutely convinced that before the elections there will be no movement here, because Carter understands that if he makes a sharp movement now then he will not save Camp David at all but cause it to fail. He will be making light illusory gestures so that it at least remains afloat before the elections, to drag the matter out. And then after the elections, to seems to me, one can expect some real moves.

[Levin] Probably one of those light illusory gestures that you mentioned, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, is the intention by the U.S. administration to allocate up to $400 million for the modernization of the obsolete Egyptian Air Force base at Ras Banas.

[Bovin] Particularly as the Americans will be using it for their own interests.

[Levin] Precisely, precisely. But at the same time certain advances are being made to Egypt; and these allocations for the modernization of that base also show very clearly the direction of U.S. foreign policy in the Near East. What is it they are trying to achieve? To make the base a first-class runway capable of taking B-52 bombers. But Egypt, as everyone knows, does not have such bombers; the United States of America has them. So why, then? Again the Americans are trying to use Egypt for their own interests and to make use of As-Sadat's course of treachery in order to strengthen their position in the Near East.

[Bovin] There is yet another mine being laid under the whole situation there. Discussions are now going on in Israel, and the discussions are already thoroughly businesslike, about a plan for the construction of a canal from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea. And the route of the canal is being drawn through the Gaza Strip. If the canal route were moved slightly, the cost of the plan would not jump by such a great amount, just some $20 million and the canal would run through Israel's own territory. But apparently Begin doesn't wish to do this because he wishes it to be seen that he will not leave the strip. And so Israel is in fact exploiting the present situation, and is also exploiting the fact that one of the most glittering coins in Carter's moneybox is in fact the Camp David process.

## Asian Events

[Levin] In his speech in Alma-Ata, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke also about the international situation in Asia. This is a natural, logical issue since the situation there is quite complex. One of the most important factors of peace and stability in Asia is the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and our friendship, cooperation and collaboration with the fraternal socialist states of Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. An important, positive role is played in Asia, too, by India's peace-loving and realistic policy. And here the following event was noteworthy. Last Friday in Delhi there was a meeting between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and Ito, the Japanese foreign minister, who is making his first trip to Asian states since the new Japanese cabinet was formed. That meeting was remarkable in several respects. Primarily I would single out two things: the attitude of India and Japan to events in Afghanistan, and their attitude to the situation in Kampuchea. The statement from Delhi summing up the results of the meeting between Indira Gandhi and Ito began with these words: The Indian prime minister and the Japanese foreign minister had diverging views over their approaches to the Afghan and Kampuchean problems. There was a particular contrast in their approach to the Kampuchean problem. India recently recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and this was of principle importance since it undoubtedly reflects India's realistic approach to the situation in that country and the growth of the international standing of People's Kampuchea. Japan is continuing to cling to the previous formula, that of representation of the Pol Pot regime in the United Nations. It is curious, however, that even in the United States more sober voices are beginning to be heard regarding an approach to this problem. The New York TIMES published an editorial examining the question of who exactly should represent Kampuchea at the forthcoming UN General Assembly and what stance the United States should adopt on this question. The newspaper thinks that the time has come to change the U.S. approach to this problem. To have in the United Nations representatives of bands of the Pol Pot regime which control certain strongholds in western Kampuchea, the New York TIMES writes, would be a cynical betrayal of people who have been ravaged. This presence of the Pol Pot regime in the United Nations might be nice for China, Thailand and other enemies of Vietnam who support that rearguard faction without any concern for the well-being of the Kampucheans. However, it is not a correct principle for defining membership to the UN. The New York TIMES, however, having made this quite clear and precise statement, did not go all the way: As the saying goes, it said the letter "a" but couldn't make up its mind to say the letter "b".

The New York TIMES is in favor of the United States abstaining on the voting. Nonetheless, the publication itself is remarkable: It indicates the growing international position of People's Kampuchea and the positive changes that are taking place in Asia. Of course, together with positive changes there is also a whole range of negative phenomena.

[Bovin] Viktor Nikolayevich, I would put it this way. In the world today there are few political circles wishing to soil themselves by having links with the Pol Pot or Khieu Samphan, or whatever it is, regime. All of this is payment for cooperation with China, as gesture to China. And I think that this is how we have to approach it. It is not a self-contained problem of international politics. I think that the actual course of Vietnam, Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at establishing in the whole of that region an atmosphere of peace and stability is truly one with prospects. It is supported by our country, among others, by the socialist countries and by realistic circles in many Asian countries.

[Levin] Speaking in Alma-Ata, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the foreign policy of our country is a clear and honest policy of peace which is not aimed against third parties. We do not make any claims on anyone's land and do not interfere in anyone's internal affairs, but we will always be able to stand up for our own rights and legitimate interests. And states and peoples now have no more important task than preventing the imperialist policy of a position of strength from displacing detente, or preventing the flywheel of the arms race from accelerating to a new, dangerous rate. It is at this that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other states in the socialist community is aimed. This was mentioned at the Crimean meetings, and this policy is being implemented. With this, our broadcast concludes. Thank you, dear listeners, for tuning in. All the best!

LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN GENEVA

ID292134 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 29 Aug 80

["Major Step Forward"--TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva, August 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The ninth session of the U.N. Law of the Sea conference came to an end here. The results of the session give ground to speak of a notable headway towards the accomplishment of complicated and long negotiations among 150 countries of the world aimed at formulating a single convention which would regulate the use of the world ocean and its resources by the states. For the first time ever the session has reached a compromise acceptable to all main groups of states, participants in the conference, on the most complicated issues of international regime of the development of mineral resources of the sea bed beyond the limits of the continental shelf, and the formation of an international body on issues connected with the bed sea. Of special importance is the achievement of accord on the issue of the procedure of taking decisions at the council of the international body. The issue which had for a long time remained unsettled due to serious differences between the participating countries has been resolved thanks to a compromise formula based on the recognition of the principle of non-discrimination against any socio-economic system, and of equal cooperation of all groups of state.

This has opened up a possibility for overcoming differences on all other outstanding problems connected with the regime of the deep sea bed, including the system of prospecting for and the development of minerals.

It should be specially stressed that the striving for cooperation and mutually acceptable solutions displayed by the overwhelming majority of the countries allowed to overcome successfully the trial to which the conference had been put by the unilateral legislative act with regard to the sea bed resources passed by the United States last July.

An overwhelming number of the participants in the conference regard the results achieved as a balanced compromise which ensures the interests of all groups of countries and should not be altered in any way.

The head of the Soviet delegation, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Semen Kozyrev, stressed today that the session prepared an unofficial draft convention which created a reliable foundation for the U.N. Law of the Sea conference to end its work next year. The adoption of a single convention answers the vital needs of international life and will become a major step in the expansion of international cooperation in the world ocean, in the interests of stronger peace, detente and progress.

SIMONYAN EXAMINATION OF ARMED FORCES SEES SUPERIORITY DRIVE

LD291151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 3

[Article based on foreign press data by Maj Gen R. Simonyan, doctor of military sciences, under the rubric "Army of Aggression and Piracy": "Counting on Military Superiority"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The course Washington has steered toward the resurrection of the cold war is manifested particularly graphically in its attempts to interfere flagrantly in the affairs of other countries, dictate its will to them, and create dangerous hotbeds of military conflicts in various parts of the world. Here, the stake is on military force.

Today we begin the publication of a series of articles about the U.S. Army--the main tool of the imperialist policy of threats, blackmail and direct aggressive actions.

"Just as we have been doing for the past 3 years, we shall continue to build up America's military might and the might of our allies and friends," President J. Carter said in his State of the Union message to Congress in January. "Neither the Soviet Union nor any other country will have grounds for doubting our desire to retain the most powerful and flexible defense forces.... We must pay any price required to remain the most powerful country in the world."

Take note: It is not a case of the parity of military potentials between the USSR and the United States but of "the most powerful" forces, that is, the intention to achieve military superiority. The annually increasing military expenditures give a graphic idea of the "any price" that the Washington administration intends to pay for this. In fiscal 1981 they will be in excess of $173 billion and in 1985 will be in excess $250 billion. According to the calculations of foreign specialists, one-third of all world military expenditures are accounted for by the United States, whose population comprises just 5 percent of the world population.

Acquiring virtually unrestricted access to the state coffers, the U.S. military-industrial complex has created a colossal military machine. The U.S. press has reported that about 3 million men are kept under arms, including over 2 million in the regular forces and about 1 million in organized reserves.

Traditionally the U.S. Armed Forces are divided into three branches: the ground forces, air force and navy. At the same time, for special operational-strategic purposes they are subdivided into the strategic forces, general forces and air and sea lift forces and organized reserves.

The general forces include formations and units [obedineniya i soyedineniya] of ground forces, air and naval forces (excluding the strategic nuclear forces) and marines. The airlift and sealift forces consist of the air force military transport aviation and the navy's maritime transport facilities consisting of the sealift command.

In peace time these components of the armed forces are reduced to six unified commands: the readiness command (on the continental part of the United States), the U.S. European command, the Atlantic command, the Pacific command, the Central and South American commands and the Alaskan command.

The strategic forces are subdivided into the strategic offensive forces and the strategic defensive forces. The latter unite the aerospace, ASW and civil defense systems. The aerospace defense system incorporates the antimissile, space-air and air defense facilities from the army and air force.

The main role in the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism is allocated to the so-called "triad" of the strategic offensive forces which is the main means of strategic nuclear warfare. Noting that the lion's share of the Pentagon budget goes to nuclear weapons, the Washington POST explains this by the fact that "the emphasis on large-scale warfare is retained even at a time when the danger of more limited conflicts is enhanced," for instance in the Persian Gulf region. This "triad" includes ICBM's, nuclear submarines carrying ballistic missiles, and strategic bombers.

ICBM's are considered to be the most important component of the strategic offensive forces. They can be used in a wide range of combat operations--from a limited to a massive nuclear strike. According to the Pentagon leaders, the combination of a high degree of combat readiness, precision, reliability, and rapid retargeting ability make ICBM's an effective weapon meeting important criteria like rapidity of strike and the high likelihood of accomplishing their mission. ICBM forces now number 450 Minuteman II missiles, 550 Minuteman III missiles, and 54 Titan-2 missiles. The Minuteman III missiles are equipped with multiple warheads with three independently targetable reentry vehicles with a yield of 200 kilotons each. This missile has greater guidance accuracy and a better control system. Its adoption, according to Western press data, has increased 2.1 times the overall potential of U.S. ICBM's for hitting "pinpoint targets."

At the end of last year the Pentagon set about work to equip 300 Minuteman III missiles with new MK-12A warheads. "As a result of the doubling of the MK-12A warhead's precision of impact, its destructive effect increases eightfold," the Washington POST wrote. "In doubling both the yield and accuracy of the MK-12A, the efficiency of its use against missile silos increased 16-fold."

At the same time as the modernization of existing systems, new ICBM complexes are being created. They include primarily the MX ICBM (mobile based) with a multiple warhead (10-14 individually targeted reentry vehicles with a yield of 400 kilotons each). The Pentagon's plan intends to create 200 such missiles. The U.S. press makes no secret of the fact that the MX missiles are designed "for a preemptive strike."

Nuclear submarines with ballistic missiles are acquiring increasing significance within the U.S. strategic offensive forces. This is caused by the clandestine nature of their operations, lesser vulnerability by comparison with ICBM's and the increasing range of the new modified versions of missiles coming into use.

Let us recall that by the early seventies the U.S. naval stragetic missile forces had 41 nuclear submarines with 16 Polaris missiles on each. By the end of the decade 31 had been reequipped with the same number of Poseidon ballistic missiles with multiple warheads (10-12 individually targeted reentry vehicles with a yield of 50 kilotons each). The implementation of this program made it possible to increase the number of targets planned for destruction 7.5 times without changing the number of sea-based missile systems.

The building of the Trident submarine nuclear missile systems--new nuclear-powered submarines with Trident-1 ballistic missiles--is being expedited. Each submarine is to carry 24 missiles equipped with multiple warheads (with 8-10 kilotons each). Before 1985 it is planned to equip the submarines with Trident-1 missiles with a launch range of up to 8,000-km and then with Trident-2 missiles (over 11,000 km). The U.S. strategists believe that this missile flight range will enable submarine missile carriers to launch them from any part of the world's oceans including U.S. coastal waters. A program for building 13 such submarines has been approved. They will cost $1.3 billion each.

Strategic aircraft, in the estimation of the Pentagon leaders, can deliver over great distances and with a high degree of accuracy a considerable quantity of ammunition and can be used in various types of wars. That is why its share in the strategic offensive forces in the next few years will be kept at the present level, that is 450-500 strategic bombers. The main type of bomber will be the B-52 which is being completely modernized. At the same time, tests are continuing on the new B-1 strategic bomber, which is being insisted on by the ringleaders of the military-industrial complex who see in the series production of these aircraft the opportunity for obtaining new superprofits.

The list of strategic offensive weapons would be incomplete without mention of the cruise missile being created in the United States. Its warhead, the U.S. press reports, will have a yield of 200 kilotons and a targeting system ensuring extreme accuracy in hitting the target. Within the strategic offensive forces it is planned to equip the B-52 bombers with cruise missiles. By 1985 it is planned to equip up to 80 percent of B-52 bombers with cruise missiles. It also is deemed possible to arm the medium-range FB-111 bombers with these missiles. And the possibilities of using the B-1 bomber for these purposes are also being studied.

Summing up, all these and other facts, the U.S. journal NEW WORLD REVIEW writes: "From the Nixon administration's enforced recognition of the principle of the parity of military might of East and West as the basic factor of life, Carter has again turned U.S. policy toward the potentially catastrophic rails of struggle for U.S. supremacy in the sphere of armed forces and armaments." The Washington administration is seeking come what may to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The illusory nature of these calculations is obvious. The entire postwar history of the arms race unleashed by the U.S. ruling circles attests that they have not succeeded in attaining this goal. The Soviet Union and its allies can take appropriate responsive measures to restore equilibrium. At the same time with each new round of the arms race in the United States the threat of war increases and international tension is enhanced. This has become particularly noticeable recently now that the White House has adopted the so-called "new nuclear strategy" which is aimed at intimidating the Soviet Union and which is called the strategy of nuclear madness throughout the world.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS, PRESSURE THREATEN MEDITERRANEAN PEACE

ID291255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 80 p 4

[N. Kovalskiy article: "Lasting Peace for the Mediterranean"]

[Text] Attempts by imperialism's most aggressive circles to aggravate the international situation and to return the world to the cold war times are affecting many parts of our world. These include the extensive Mediterranean region, which embraces more than 20 states. U.S. and NATO military and political intrigues have acquired unprecedented scope here in recent months.

The Pentagon, and the West European militarist forces cooperation with it within NATO, regard the Mediterranean region as an important bridgehead for realizing their military-strategic plans. They are seeking to turn it into their own exclusive "closed" basin in order from there to keep the USSR's territory in the sights of nuclear missiles, to put pressure on the Arab countries of North Africa, to influence the situation in the Near and Middle East, to interfere in the sociopolitical life of southern European states with a view to preventing leftward shifts there and to use this region as a bridgehead for the struggle against national liberation anti-imperialist movements.

As the doctrine of broadening the sphere of U.S. "vital interests" was maturing in Washington, American military and political pressure was increasing and the American military presence was being built up in this region. Numerous American "forward-based means" are now concentrated there: missile-carrying submarines and aircraft designed to carry nuclear weapons on board aircraft carriers and at bases in a number of countries.

All this is being done under cover of a vociferous propaganda campaign about the "Soviet military threat." It was precisely through the prism of this mythical "threat" that the problems of the Mediterranean were examined at the last session of the North Atlantic bloc's Council held in Ankara in June. NATO Secretary General J. Luns insisted on the need to strengthen the "defense of the Mediterranean basin" in the face of "the storm that is about to break."

Under pretexts of this sort, attempts are being made to strengthen the bloc's positions in the Mediterranean region also by drawing new members into it. Spain is currently being subjected to active indoctrination in this sphere. U.S. President J. Carter, who visited that country recently, declared in Madrid: "The United States hopes that Spain will join NATO." "Carter is exerting pressure," the West European press commented on the American President's actions. Spain's admission to NATO, according to the thinking of Pentagon strategists, would make it possible to enlarge the network of American bases on Spanish soil, reinforce the U.S. military potential in the region and, in a broader sense, result--concurrently with other actions--in a change in the existing military equilibrium in Europe.

The same militarist purposes are served by the persistent attempts to make Greece return to the North Atlantic bloc's military organization, which it left in 1974. American military bases are located in this country, too. They function illegally, as the well-known Greek figure Papandreou pointed out recently, since the agreement on their use has expired.

Where this reintegration could lead Greece is evidenced by the plan of General Rogers, commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, which is known. [paragraph continues]

As the Western press reported, a considerable part of the country's territory would be excluded from Greek national military control, and the strength of the American Armed Forces in this zone would increase by approximately one-third.

If the American plans concerning Spain and Greece were implemented, an almost unbroken chain of NATO strike bases would emerge from Portugal to Turkey--which would result in a still greater increase in tension in the Mediterranean, posing a new threat to the region's security.

Precisely such a complication of the situation resulted from the recent renewal of the American-Turkish agreement on military cooperation, which prolonged the presence of American bases on Turkish territory. Greek-Turkish relations have worsened and Turkish territory is being drawn into the sphere of U.S. military and political actions in the Persian Gulf region.

However, this is still far from everything. The American bases in Turkey are directed against the Soviet Union. U.S. political and military figures do not hide this fact. Thus, this very fact places in an ambiguous position, to say the least, those Turkish leaders who advocate good-neighborly relations with their northern neighbor.

Tension has also been growing increasingly in recent months in the southeast Mediterranean, where the U.S.-Israel-Egypt military bloc is being knocked together. Washington is gradually turning Egypt into one of the springboards for its expansion in the Near and Middle East.

In the Pentagon's eyes Egypt's significance is growing for the deployment of American forces designed to be transferred urgently to any "hot spot" in the region, even including Iran. The press reports that the Suez Canal will be widened and deepened by this fall, "after which American aircraft carriers will be able to reach the Indian Ocean from the Mediterranean in just a few days."

American generals devote great attention to introducing into Egypt their aircraft, which are regarded as an offensive strike force. A squadron of American fighters arrived there in the first 10 days of July, so the journal AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY wrote, to assimilate "the possibilities of forward basing." Let us add to this the fact that subversive pro-American radio propaganda is broadcast from Egyptian territory to Middle East countries, and primarily to Iran.

The present stage in the implementation of U.S. military and political plans in the Mediterranean is characterized by the fact that Washington is seeking to involve its allies as far as possible in realizing them by binding them to the interests of American imperialism with a kind of mutual responsibility. Italy, in particular, finds itself in this situation, as the Pentagon wishes to make it its stronghold in the Mediterranean and the chief base for American cruise missiles in southern Europe. The so-called "modernization" of this country's armed forces, including the rearming of the navy, the air force and ground forces, is being carried out not without U.S. pressure. Italy's military budget, envisaged to the tune of 5.7 trillion lire for 1980, is being increased to 7 trillion to realize these plans.

The Beijing hegemonists' growing interest in the Mediterranean is also noteworthy. Chinese delegations at very different levels have recently become frequent visitors here. By fanning anti-Sovietism and praising NATO they are making their contribution to realizing the goals of U.S. imperialism.

The American presence in the Mediterranean has another aspect. The U.S. war machine, fulfilling police functions, is seeking to prevent the growth and strengthening of the forces of social and national liberation. This activity extends to countries both in North Africa and the Near East and in southern Europe.

We recently learned, for example of measures drawn up in detail in a secret U.S. Defense Department document, concerning the gathering of information on "anti-American activities" in Mediterranean countries. It follows from the document, which reached the pages of the Greek newspaper KIRIAKATIKI PROINI ELEVTHEROTIPIA, that material on left, progressive forces "must be sought by all available means, not confining oneself to the potential of the security service of the country in question."

U.S. official ruling circles have repeatedly allowed themselves attacks on the progressive public and the communist parties of Mediterranean countries.

The public of Mediterranean states actively advocates that peace and cooperation, detente and good neighborliness should reign in the region. This is evidenced by many mass forums held recently. They include the international conference against imperialist bases and for security and cooperation in the Mediterranean held on Malta and the international conference for the liquidation of foreign military bases in the Mediterranean held on Crete.

As for communists, their views on this issue were set forth in the final document of the Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers Parties. The participants in the meeting of European communist parties held in Paris in May once again appealed to broad public forces to uphold detente and to unite to resolve this noble task.

Our country's interest in resolving the problems connected with the situation in the Mediterranean is profoundly substantiated. The Mediterranean connects with the Black Sea, which washes the southern shores of the European part of the USSR, and in this sense our country is a Mediterranean power. Important trade routes linking the USSR with all continents pass through the Mediterranean. Finally, the Mediterranean forms the approach to the USSR's southern borders and is a boundary whose defensive significance has increased sharply with the buildup of American missile weapons here and the U.S. leadership's adoption of the so-called doctrine of "limited nuclear war."

Soviet people sincerely seek to ensure that the climate of peace and cooperation predominates in this part of Europe, too. "We want the Mediterranean to become a sea of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out. "We realize that it is not easy to achieve this--too many knots of tension have been tied here and too many contradictory state interests intersect."

Guided by the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, the Soviet Union is pursuing a policy of turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. Following the constructive path charted in Helsinki 5 years ago, the USSR has repeatedly advanced important initiatives aimed at achieving this goal. Together with the other socialist community states it proposes embarking, for example, on an examination within the UN framework of the question of limiting and reducing the level of military presence and military activity in various parts of the globe, including the Mediterranean.

The Warsaw Pact's proposals advanced at the May conference of its Political Consultative Committee are aimed at resolving these important and complex tasks. Their comprehensive nature accords with the need for a broad approach to the problems of the Mediterranean, which, to judge from press reports, will also be examined at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries which participated in the all-European conference.

The socialist countries' proposals were a new expression of the readiness of the USSR and its allies to hold serious, businesslike talks on urgent problems of modern international relations. These proposals can also serve as a good basis for satisfying the insistent public demands to make the Mediterranean a zone of peace.

U.S. 'MAINTAINING FAITHFUL FRIENDS' IN S. KOREA BY ALL MEANS

SK020946 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1355 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] The United States, which supports the South Korean puppet regime in many ways, is employing all available means to maintain its faithful friends in South Korea. This was borne out by Richard Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, in a speech before the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Speaking on the promotion of relations between the United States and South Korea, he stressed that, in light of U.S. strategic interests, the U.S. administration is interested in maintaining the Chon Tu-hwan regime in South Korea. He also said that in accordance with the existing bilateral pacts with South Korea, the United States will continue its defense commitments.

Holbrooke's remarks are interpreted in Washington as further evidence that the United States will continue its policy of supporting the reactionary Seoul regime. Two months earlier Congress approved a $175 million loan to South Korea. The funds will be used chiefly to purchase sophisticated U.S. weapons. In recent years, Washington has been providing South Korea with an assortment of modern weapons such as aircraft, tanks, guns and other combat equipment. The White House has long forgotten its promise to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea. Approximately 40,000 U.S. troops armed with sophisticated weapons including tactical nuclear missiles are in South Korea. In this connection, it is generally believed in Washington that the administration will maintain troops in South Korea.

The policy of unconditionally supporting South Korea's antipopular regime invites growing uneasiness among U.S. social circles and politicians. While the assistant secretary was speaking to Congress, a demonstration was taking place in front of the State Department. Demonstrators demanded that aid to the reactionary Seoul regime be stopped immediately and that troops be withdrawn from Seoul. They argued that an increase in U.S. aid in Southeast Asia [as heard] contributes to intensifying tensions in the region, a likely trouble spot.

HALL: CARTER NOT INTERESTED IN WELFARE OF POLISH WORKERS

LD301732 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1558 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 30 Aug (TASS)--THE DAILY WORLD has published an article by Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, in connection with the situation in Poland. The article says in part:

President Carter, who has signed orders for the suppression of strikes by railroad workers, coal miners and port workers, is now expressing "concern" in connection with the "rights of Poland's trade unions." Man's hypocrisy, to be sure, has no limits. The President's hypocrisy is all the more shameful since he made his remarks at a congress of the American teachers federation, a trade union whose members do not have the right to strike in the majority of states, and before delegates of a trade union whose leaders have been sent to jail in many states for just such a "crime" as striking. And in the past the very same Carter has supported all anti-workers' laws, including the disgraceful Taylor law.

Poland, Gus Hall goes on, is one of the socialist countries which has been waging a struggle to eliminate the backwardness it inherited from capitalism, and even to eliminate the vestiges of feudalism.

Poland is also one of the socialist countries which has quite negligible natural resources at its disposal. The development of industry is an even more difficult task for such countries.

The strikes in Poland are taking place not because the socialist system is suffering from some inherent vice or other. In fact they are taking place because of the weaknesses of the leadership and because of the distortion of socialist methods and approach.

In conclusion Gus Hall writes: President Carter is not interested in the welfare of Poland and Polish workers. He is shedding crocodile tears now, welcoming the strikes in Poland because they are against the working class, and against socialism.

FOOD 'LONG A TOOL' OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD280809 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 24 Aug, 1980, publishes on page 3 under the rubric "World Agrarian Panorama" and the headline "Tool of Neocolonialism" a 1,400-word article by TASS Washington correspondent Yegeniy Yegorov written specially for SELSKAYA ZHIZN. The article argues that the United States "has long been using food as a tool of its foreign policy," thus burdening the developing countries with heavy debts and using the local currency it receives in exchange for food aid to further its political goals and bribe local officials. Yegorov goes on to claim that "the United States and other Western countries extort valuable raw material and above all metals and particularly oil from the developing countries in exchange for their food," while deliberately increasing tariffs on food imports from the developing countries. Finally, Yegorov states that the United States frequently uses food for "the basest and even provocative goals," citing as an example U.S. aid to Kampuchea, "delivered with great pomp to Thailand" and then secretly diverted to Pol Pot supporters. U.S. food aid, he concludes, is frequently accompanied by the dispatch of warships and troops since "for the United States food and military force are merely different tools of imperialist foreign policy with whose aid U.S. ruling circles would like to establish their military, political and economic hegemony over the 'Third World.'"

CONGRESS INFORMED OF PLANNED ARMS SUPPLIES TO SUDAN

LD281000 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 27 Aug, TASS--The Pentagon has informed U.S. Congress that the United States intended to deliver 24 million dollars worth of arms to Sudan, which will receive 80 armoured personnel carriers and eight "Vulcan" anti-aircraft systems. U.S. military instructors will teach Sudanese servicemen how to handle those weapons. The Pentagon statement makes it clear that those deliveries have the purpose of maintaining tension in Sudan's relations with Libya and Ethiopia. Earlier the United States had supplied to Sudan 12 "F-5" fighters, six "C-130" transport planes and radars for air-defence.

A spokesman for the Pentagon at a meeting of the Subcommittee of the House of Representatives on African Affairs disclosed that anti-aircraft weapons, air-defence systems, communications equipment and military trucks would be the first to be delivered to Somalia in the framework of U.S. military aid to that country expected to cost 40 million dollars. He said that in addition to all that the United States intended to spend 11 million dollars on modernizing Berbera and Mogadishu ports which would serve as bases for the U.S. Navy operating in the Indian Ocean.

Arms sales to Somalia and now to Sudan make local political circles suspect that the United States intends to knock together a sort of a military grouping in north-eastern Africa under the auspices of Egypt which the United States is getting ready to assign the role of the main gendarme threatening Arab and African countries. Egypt in its turn will rely on U.S. rapid deployment force stationed on its territory.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES FAN 'MILITARIST PSYCHOSIS'

LD021053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 80 p 3

[TASS correspondent Ye. Yegorov dispatch: "'Drumbeat' Psychosis"]

[Text] Washington, 27 August--Contrary to the will of the peoples and the positive process aimed at strengthening international detente, peaceful coexistence and cooperation, certain forces in the United States are continuing to fuel military psychosis in the country. The tone of "militarist intoxication" is being set by the presidential candidates for the Democratic and Republican parties--J. Carter and R. Reagan.

Almost every day they make bellicose statements, covering them up with fabrications about the notorious "Soviet threat." As NEWSWEEK points out in this connection, the two candidates are arguing as to "whose finger is closer to the nuclear button." Their bellicose verbiage is widely served up to the thoroughly intimidated American man in the street by the mass news media, which in turn do not miss an opportunity to dish up new material on the mythical "Soviet threat."

Very different political and public organizations, like the "Committee on the Present Danger" or the U.S. Atlantic Council, engage in this unseemly business in the United States. Ultraright elements have mounted a broad propaganda campaign, and Americans' mailboxes are now literally crammed with militarist leaflets and brochures.

The "theoretical base" of this "drumbeat" is being provided by reputable scientific establishments like the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University or the Heritage Foundation. Classified CIA studies are their chief source of data.

Thus, the well-known anti-Soviet center at Stanford University has published a bulky work entitled "The United States in the Eighties," whose authors insist that the United States should finally recognize the "reality of the Soviet threat," sharply increase military appropriations and produce more nuclear weapons of the most modern patterns.

One of the authors of the anthology--Edward Teller, "father of the hydrogen bomb"--demands that the United States produce chemical weapons, cruise missiles and the neutron bomb and, in case of "extraordinary need," be the first to use them.

The Atlantic Council has put out a brochure which demonstrates the need for Western countries to pool their efforts to "protect" developing states from the "threat" posed by the Soviet Union. The materials of the symposium "Asian Security in the Eighties" published by the Rand Corporation publishing house are devoted to problems of "Soviet penetration" in Asia, and in the book "Soviet Military Strategy in Europe" by one Joseph Douglas expatiates on the Soviet Union's "sinister plans" on this continent.

All this cannot fail to arouse broad world public concern. For the militarist psychosis in the United States, which is being articically fanned by the henchmen of the military-industrial complex who are seeking the presidency, has nothing in common with the security interests of the United States itself and runs counter to the peoples' struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension.

ELECTION OF SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT CHON TU-HWAN EXAMINED

SK300858 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Mikhaylov commentary]

[Excerpts] According to foreign news reports from Seoul, a presidential election farce was held there. Delegates to the so-called National Council for Reunification [NCU] voted as had been expected. As directed by the Seoul authorities, the council delegates voted for the sole presidential candidate, Chon Tu-hwan, now a retired general.

The results of the Seoul election indicate that Chon Tu-hwan is not willing to surrender the power he seized last October. He is employing every available means to intensify his dictatorship. Prior to today's election, he forced Acting President Choe Kyu-ha to resign and removed all his potential political rivals. Many opposition figures who voiced displeasure with intensified censorship were arrested and imprisoned.

Foreign observers noted that Washington and Tokyo are actively supporting the South Korean president who came to power by orchestrating his own election. General Wickham, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, had publicly stated that Chon Tu-hwan should become the new president.

It has been said that Chon Tu-hwan is capable of establishing a ruling system agreeable to Washington. He has received an overseas assignment in order to support the United States from his position in South Korea.

The Japanese ambassador in Seoul also announced that he fully supports Chon Tu-hwan. As for a (?portrait) of the new U.S. puppet in South Korea, we should not forget that he received his military education in the United States and that he served in the South Korean military for some 30 years. His service record reveals that he has been affiliated with the KCIA in Seoul. He commanded a South Korean expeditionary unit sent to Vietnam by the Pentagon to suppress the national liberation struggle of the South Vietnamese patriots. Chon Tu-hwan has a disgraceful nickname: hangman of the Kwangju citizens. Nevertheless, Chon Tu-hwan has at last become South Korea's president.

The nation's social development proves that simply by seizing power in Seoul, Washington's new stooge cannot solve the social, political and economic questions that have arisen; nor will he be able to resolve them in the future.

The South Korean people are continuing their struggle for their fundamental rights and democratic freedom against an antipopular regime, whoever its leader may be.

U.S. ROLE IN SOUTH KOREAN SITUATION DISCUSSED

SK310511 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1345 GMT 26 Aug 80

[(Korolev) commentary]

[Text] Another (?drama) was enacted to justify the military's assumption of power in South Korea. Ever since dictator Pak Chong-hui was eliminated, Washington has been eyeing Gen Chon Tu-hwan. He is well known for his harsh suppression of South Korean democratic forces. (?Owing to the military's despotism), some 4,000 people were murdered and several thousand more have been imprisoned. The people call Chon Tu-hwan the (?butcher) of Kwangju, where a popular uprising against the military rule was brutally crushed last May.

To crown himself with the presidency, Chon Tu-hwan eliminated all potential rivals from the political scene. Opposition figure Kim Tae-chung is facing a court-martial on trumped-up charges of sedition against the government while another opposition figure, Kim Yong-sam has been forced by Chon to avoid political activities.

The military regime in Seoul has closed publishing houses and newspaper companies, sacked many reporters and expelled teachers and office workers from their jobs. All these measures serve to permanently silence opposition personages calling for freedom and opposing the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea.

For 35 years South Korea has been functioning as a U.S. military base in the Far East. U.S. President Carter had pledged the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. However, this, like other pledges made by the current U.S. administration, remains empty talk. Washington is also using its occupation forces to interfere in the internal affairs of South Korea. It is none other than Gen John Wickham, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, who noted the selection of Chon Tu-hwan as the new president, saying that Chon is a man who can guarantee U.S. interests will be served by the South Korean military leaders and who can insure South Korea's (?fidelity) to Washington, master of South Korea.

The new president of South Korea is absolutely no different than his predecessors. He too is a (?fascist ruler), as were the former presidents. This, however, does not worry human rights advocates at the White House. They are determined to (?allow) dictatorial harsh rule in South Korea for the sake of U.S. military and strategic interests. This is the picture now unfolding in South Korea.

JAPANESE MINISTER ITO ROUNDS OFF ANTI-KAMPUCHEAN TRIP

LD012320 Moscow TASS in English 2213 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Sep, TASS--The Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito is rounding off his tour of a number of Asian countries. In the course of his 12 day tour the Japanese emissary conducted feverish activities, directed against the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and which has the aim to form "a united front" in support of the surviving Pol Pot scum, which, backed by Washington and Beijing, hopes to preserve its seat, as representatives of Kampuchea, at the United Nations.

Resolutely denouncing the mission of Ito, who took upon himself the unseemly role of an accomplice of the United States and China, which continue aggravating tension in the area of the Indonesia Peninsula, the newspaper of the Japanese communists, AKAHATA, stresses today, that the activities of the Japanese minister run counter to the world's mounting process of recognition of the Heng Samrin government. Ito's activities are also interference into internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the flouting of her sovereignty. The newspaper stresses that Ito's activities, carried out under the guise of a false discourse about "peace and security", was rebuffed by the Government of India which supports the people of Kampuchea.

Having been a failure in New Delhi, the Japanese foreign minister went to Islamabad where in the course of his negotiations with the leaders of the Pakistani military regime he switched over to the discussion of the so-called "Afghan problem". Ito promised bigger material and financial aid to Pakistan from the territory of which bandits, trained by American and Chinese instructors, continue armed sallies against neighbouring Afghanistan. Today the Japanese minister visited one of the camps of the so-called "Afghan refugees", near Peshawar.

The Japanese minister's tour is to be crowned by a visit to Beijing--one of the main centers of the unbridled campaign of slander which is conducted to smear Vietnam's fraternal aid to the people of Kampuchea and also the successes achieved by the Kampuchean and the Afghan peoples in building a new life.

Islamabad, 1 Sep, TASS--The Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, who came here for an official visit, held negotiations with President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq and Foreign Minister Agha Shahi.

"Identity of views on various international and regional problems" was noted, as a result of the negotiations, writes today the newspaper PAKISTAN TIMES.

As soon as the Japanese emissary stepped on the Pakistani soil, he was in a hurry to make a number of slanderous statements over the developments in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and at the negotiations with the foreign minister of Pakistan he reiterated the hackneyed allegations of western propaganda about a mythical "Soviet military threat to peace in the region".

Echoing positions of the United States and China, Ito spoke approvingly of the foreign policy line of the Pakistani military regime thus reaffirming the intention of Japan to continue acting at one with her Western partners.

JAPAN-U.S. SECURITY TREATY CRITICIZED

OW010512 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Semenov commentary]

[Excerpts] As many as 20 years have passed since the Japan-U.S. security treaty was rewritten for the worse in 1960, touching off an unforgettable struggle against Japan's security system. There were politicians and intellectuals who warned the Japanese public against the dangerous nature of the new, rewritten security treaty. Now we realize how wise and farsighted they were.

They pointed out that the security treaty provisions obliging Japan to build up war potential would lead to an irreversible move toward militarization, emaculating Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution. This prophecy has come true, has it not?

Japan's defense budget has been increasing year by year, and modernization of the Self-Defense Forces and their equipment with the latest weapons has been progressing. Article 9 of the Constitution denies creation of any form of the military. Does the article still retain its real substance? The statement by an official source that the Constitution guarantees Japan's right to possess tactical nuclear arms gives the impression that in Japan there is a powerful force ready to embark on nuclear armament.

As is generally known, at the time of the U.S. aggression in Indochina, the Japanese Government expressed the view that the region comes under the category of the Far East. Touching on the Iranian situation and an event in Afghanistan, former Foreign Minister Okita said that the concept "far east" generally does not indicate any specific, restrictive area, and U.S. troops can move to the Persian Gulf area from their bases in Japan. In this connection, the report cannot be overlooked that rapid deployment troops, which could be hurled into any area on earth where a hair-trigger crisis exists, are being formed on U.S. bases in Japan, particularly on Okinawa.

The critics of the security treaty 20 years ago warned that this treaty would mark the first step in forming various forms of alliance and union directed against socialist nations and national liberation movements. It is a well-grounded argument that today there exists an unofficial military and political alliance between South Korea and Japan, and this alliance is closely connected with the Japan-U.S. security treaty systems. This is why it is not at all strange that the Japanese ruling clique is heartily supporting the antidemocratic regime in South Korea, which bloodily suppressed the Kwangju popular uprising. Japan took part in Rimpac, that is, the rim-Pacific joint exercise, along with member nations of the military bloc ANZUS, stirring up a negative response among peace-loving nations in Asia. In this connection, reports began to appear that a new military alliance might be formed among the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

Japan's leaders have long denied flatly that the security treaty is directed against a specific country. Lately, however, none of them have been trying to conceal the anti-Soviet trend of the Japan-U.S. military and political alliance. This development supplied a reason for Beijing's complete about-face from its harsh criticism of the security treaty to its all-out support. Based on this security treaty, influential forces in the United States, Japan and China are attempting to augment the alliance against the Soviet Union and the socialist nations in Asia. Now, 20 years after the effectuation of the security treaty, the fearful prediction of the people in Japan and other countries that the Japan-U.S. military and political alliance will pose a threat to peace and security in Asia has come true 100 percent.

TSEDENBAL WARNS OF RISE IN JAPANESE, PRC MILITARISM

LD011804 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep, TASS--The victory over militaristic Japan "became the starting point of the post-war changes, which led to a fundamental restructuring of international relations in the interests of peace and social progress," writes Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal in the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] journal in an article, devoted to the 35th anniversary of Japan's unconditional capitulation. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic stresses that "the lessons of the Second World War, the experience of struggle for national and social liberation call upon the Asian peoples for vigilance."

Recalling that American imperialism has been carrying the main threat to Asian peoples in all the post-war years," Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal points out that the cause of growing concern in the Asian Continent is "the policy of revival of Japanese militarism and its involvement into U.S. military preparations in the Far East." "Contrary to the will of the Japanese people, in violation of constitution and contractual obligations of Japan, the so-called American-Japanese security treaty was imposed upon her, and moreover--under the pressure of the United States the Japanese 'Self-Defence Forces' are turning into a 260,000 strong army, provided with the latest combat equipment." The Japanese militaristic circles seek to "turn the country into a mighty military power".

The policy of Beijing is of a particular danger in the present complicated international situation, writes Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. The Beijing leaders "increasingly openly act as successors of the pre-war political line of Japanese militarism and Pan-Asiaticism". "Extreme antisovietism characterizes the present-day foreign-policy line of Beijing, just as the policy of militaristic Japan in its time."

"The further development of the alliance between the Beijing leadership and the aggressive circles of the United States, NATO, Japan, the expansion of military links between imperialists and Beijing cannot but be the cause of concern of the peace-loving peoples," the Mongolian leader writes in conclusion. "...The American-Chinese-Japanese alliance, being formed which adds to the threat to security of the peoples of Asia and other regions of the world, cannot but remind them the notorious Berlin-Tokyo-Rome axis."

REPORTS ON PAKISTANI NUCLEAR ARMS PROGRAM CITED

LD011532 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] London, 1 Sep, TASS--Pakistan independently produces nuclear fuel out of uranium ore. This was stated at a press conference in Karachi by Munir Ahmad Khan, chairman of Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission. As a REUTER correspondent reported, the Pakistani scientist also said that a uranium-ore processing plant has been built in Chasma township in north Pakistan. According to the scientist, Pakistan's nuclear programme is of peaceful directedness.

The Pakistani administration has stated more than once that it does not intend to develop atomic power for military purposes and does not intend to make nuclear weapons. However, numerous reports by the international press give serious ground to doubt the sincerity of such statements. Thus, early in August this year a report by London's International Institute for Strategic Studies on the development of Pakistan's nuclear power towards the creation of its own atomic bomb was widely commented upon by countries of neighbouring on Pakistan. The report pointed out that Pakistan was virtually ready for the production of nuclear weapons.

Reports that Islamabad's nuclear ambitions are not at all limited to the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes appeared in the press after the recent visit to Beijing by Pakistani ruler Ziaul Haq. According to India's news agency, the PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL, at the talks in Beijing the Pakistani president was assured that China would help it to join the nuclear club. According to the data of the Hong Kong journal ASIA WEEK, Pakistan has already spent not less than 2,000 million dollars for the creation of its own nuclear bomb.

The nuclear weapons development effort is being made in Pakistan simultaneously with increased military preparations. Thus, military appropriations which have grown by 20 per cent in the 1979-1980 financial year are to increase, as was officially announced, by over 12 per cent more in the 1980-1981 year. At present military expenditure swallows up to 60 per cent of the country's state budget. Islamabad's risky line towards militarization arouses a legitimate concern in the countries of South and south-west Asia.

INDIAN NEWS AGENCY COMMENTS ON PAKISTANI BORDER PROBLEMS

LD011128 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Sep, TASS--The UNI news agency reported that the frontier troops of India increased security measures on the border with Pakistan. These actions have been taken in view of the cases of illegal crossing of the state border by Pakistani agents and of arms smuggling into the country. Such cases became frequent of late. The news agency points out that the police have every reason to believe that Pakistan's special services supply arms to the extremist Moslem groupings inside India and with their help expect to stir up religious-communal unrest. As a preliminary investigation showed, the large batch of arms captured on the border recently as well as the arms confiscated from the group of Pakistani spies arrested in the City of Amritsar were intended for transfer exactly to those Uttar Pradesh towns where bloody intercommunal conflicts and clashes with police took place.

According to the data of the Indian press, many of the spies and saboteurs infiltrated into India's territory underwent a special training at the secret bases which have been set up in Pakistan with China's assistance. Lately the security bodies of India neutralised about 320 Pakistani spies all in all.

AFGHAN OFFICIALS COMMENT ON BREZHNEV ALMA-ATA SPEECH

Karmal Remarks

LD021024 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 2 Sep, TASS--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received a group of Soviet correspondents and answered their questions in connection with Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the celebration meeting in Alma-Ata on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

"The Afghan people familiarized itself with the content of Leonid Brezhnev's speech with a feeling of prodound satisfaction and enthusiasm. The successes of the land of the soviets, its might and high international prestige are a cause of pride for the Afghan people in our great faithful and traditional friend with whom we are linked by bonds of cooperation, mutual understanding and selfless aid in the spirit of internationalism and endorsed by the 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty.

"We know what a great and difficult path was covered by the Soviet Union, the country which is illuminated by the ideas of the great Lenin, the socialist state where people of more than a hundred nationalities live and work.

"Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was speaking about Kazakhstan, but we think of the conditions in which the Kazakh people lived before the Great October and of what Soviet power gave to the republic. Coal of Karaganda and Ekibastuz, non-ferrous metals of Dzhezkazgan and ore-rich Altay, steel of Temirtau, oil of Emba and Mangyshlak play a considerable part in the economic potential of the entire land of the soviets, the birthplace of socialism.

"The Soviet Union withstood and won in the civil war, repulsed foreign interventionists. The defeat of Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan at the cost of tens of millions of lives of Soviet people brought the happiness of new creative life for many peoples in Europe and Asia. This should not be forgotten.

"On the example of Kazakhstan L.I. Brezhnev showed what people's power gave to the republic. In the past, before the Great October, there were almost no literate people among the Kazakhs, while at present, culture of the Kazakh people is one of the brilliant possessions of the entire Soviet society. The unity of the multinational Soviet Union may serve an example for all the states on this planet and, of course, for Afghanistan where more than twenty peoples and nationalities and numerous tribes live.

"A national-democratic revolution has been carried out in our country. We study the principles of the Leninist nationalities policy and should carefully preserve this heritage. We build our policy with due consideration for traditions and customs of Afghanistan's peoples, respecting religious feelings of the overwhelming majority of the Moslem population of the country. The native tongue of the republic's peoples is the language of instruction for the first time in the history of Afghanistan.

"Comrade L.I. Brezhnev mentioned in his speech that there are few states in Asia which could be compared by the level of the development of science with the present-day Kazakhstan. This is really so. We followed the launching of spaceships from Kazakh soil. The name of Cosmonaut Yuriy Gagarin is dear to each Afghan. The problem of eradication of illiteracy became one of the principal ones after the April revolution. Kazakhstan's experience is very useful for us in this respect.

In that Soviet republic almost four million young people attend secondary schools, specialized secondary and higher educational establishments. This is a vivid example for us, this we are learning and we shall teach this to the whole of our party.

"Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech that political struggle is being waged on the world arena between the forces which come out for peace, respect for people's rights and detente and the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression. The Soviet Union, socialist countries and progressive mankind support our national-democratic revolution. The imperialist circles, the Chinese hegemonists, who team up with them, and their mercenaries encroach on Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Should the Soviet Union had not been on our side, the country could have lost its independence. We are deeply grateful to the Soviet people, the CPSU and the Soviet Government for aid and support, including military, which we receive. The imperialists and Beijing hegemonists will not be able to stifle the Afghan revolution and turn our country into a bridgehead threatening freedom-loving and independent peoples of the east. We come out in favour of a political settlement of the situation. The only way to the settlement is to stop counter-revolutionary intervention and interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs.

"Life in the republic is becoming normal. Important social changes are taking place and all strata of the Afghan society are being consolidated under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party.

"The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan at the second stage of the April revolution produced important results. The unity of party ranks is growing stronger. The population backs the measures by the party and the government on the struggle against counter-revolutionary elements. The Afghan people will win in this difficult struggle against counter-revolution. No matter what subterfuges be used by the imperialist circles, Chinese hegemonists and their stooges, they will not be able to reverse the course of history. Leonid Brezhnev's words in Alma-Ata found response in the heart of every honest Afghan. He said: 'Having responded to the call by the Government of Afghanistan for help in repelling aggression, we shall discharge our duty to the last fully in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship and with the U.N. Charter. No one should have any doubt about this.'

"The Soviet Union is our faithful and traditional friend. We, too, are faithful to our friendship. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA Government will do their best to build in Afghanistan a just society, to unite Afghanistan's peoples in the name of the triumph of the ideals of the national-democratic revolution."

Dost Observations

LD310728 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 31 Aug, TASS--Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan minister of foreign affairs, highly appreciated the speech made in Alma-Ata by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In an interview with a TASS correspondent he emphasized that the speech analyzed the international situation in detail. The Soviet leader again came out in favour of the policy of peace, disarmament and detente and at the same time sharply criticized the imperialist policy of aggression and threats. "Speaking in Alma-Ata", Dost said, "Leonid Brezhnev specially touched upon the situation in Afghanistan. He reaffirmed that the Soviet people, the Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will discharge to the last their duty in rendering assistance to Afghanistan in repelling aggression." "All Afghan people wholeheartedly express gratitude to the Soviet Union which has always come to our aid at the most difficult times of our history", Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out.

PHAM VAN DONG REMARKS AT ANNIVERSARY MEETING CITED

LD012336 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Sep, TASS--The victory of the August revolution in Vietnam is the result of the heroic struggle of our people under the guidance of the Communist Party, equipped with the great Marxist-Leninist teaching. This has been stated by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong in a report made at a celebration meeting. The meeting was held to mark the 35th anniversary of the victory of the August revolution and formation of an independent, democratic Vietnam. "The ideas of V.I. Lenin, the October Revolution, the Soviet Union's victory in the Second World War helped the Vietnamese people win freedom and independence, create Southeast Asia's first state of workers and peasants".

"The past years were a period of courageous struggle of our people in defence of national independence, for construction of socialism. We are exerting every effort to make Vietnam a socialist state with up to-date industry and agriculture, advanced science and technology," Pham Van Dong said.

Vietnam's struggle is closely linked with the struggle of the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. The close friendship and solidarity of the three countries of Indochina were established in the course of the joint rebuff to American imperialists and Beijing expansionists. The successes of our peoples are of exclusively great significance for stabilizing the situation in that region, are a contribution to the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the whole world."

"This friendship and solidarity have become a real force that can give a rebuff to the expansionist and aggressive designs of the ruling circles of China and American imperialists."

"The correlation of forces in the international arena is steadily changing in favour of those who come out for peace, national independence and socialism. The decisive role in this is played by the all-round consolidation of the Soviet Union--the bulwark of world peace," stressed Phan Van Dong. "We express profound gratitude to the Soviet Union, to other fraternal socialist countries for the great assistance and support rendered to the Vietnamese people in its struggle for freedom and independence, for building a Socialist Vietnam."

"Really significant is the fact that now, on the days of the clelbration of the 35th anniversary of the birth of new Vietnam, we warmly greet the successful completion of the flight of the international space crew--Soviet Pilot-Cosmonaut V.V. Gorbatko and the first Vietnamese Cosmonaut Phan Tuan."

"The homeland of Lenin has given wings to the citizen of Vietnam to enable him to go into outer space together with his brother from the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese people together with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries will rise to new heights of socialism and communism.

"The policy of our party and the state," stressed Pham Van Dong, "is aimed at consolidating friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, the fraternal countries of socialism, with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. We advocate the development of relations with developing countries, including the countries of Southeast Asia, for the sake of national independence and social progress, for the sake of peace and friendship among peoples."

The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam expressed firm confidence that the Vietnamese people as a whole, rallied around the Communist Party of Vietnam, will attain new victories on the road of building socialism it has chosen.

SHITIKOV MEETS SRV FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW130805 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Aug, VNA--A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, yesterday cordially received a Vietnamese people's delegation led by Nguyen Xien, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, Presidium member of the Fatherland Front Central Committee and vice president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, now on a visit to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the successful Soviet-Vietnamese space flight. Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Huu Mai was also present at the reception.

SRV ENGINEER NGUYEN XIEN AWARDED SOVIET MEDAL

OW081635 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Aug, VNA--The Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries held a ceremony to present a medal of the union and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society to Engineer Nguyen Xien, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front and vice president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, for his contributions to the friendly relations between the two nations.

Present at the ceremony were Z.M. Kruglova, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; G. Titov, president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society and Nguyen Huu Mai, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Speaking on this occasion, Z. M. Kruglova said:

"At present the Beijing reactionaries are intensifying their collusion with the U.S. aggressors, the Vietnamese people are receiving the full support of the Soviet Union. The Soviet people regard solidarity with Vietnam as a matter of principle and an expression of the loyalty of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism."

Nguyen Xien warmly thanked the Soviet people for their great assistance to the Vietnamese people during the resistance war against invaders and in the building and defence of their country, and expressed his belief that the cooperation between the two countries will further develop, not only on earth but also on the peaceful use and conquest of outer space.

USSR RED CROSS TO GIVE MEDICAL AID TO KAMPUCHEA

LD291603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Aid to Kampuchea's Population"]

[Text] The Union of USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Executive Committee has adopted a decision on giving aid to the population of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. A new Soviet Red Cross mobile medical detachment will be sent to the friendly country to offer preventive assistance and treatment to the population.

The Soviet medics will work for 4 months in the People's Republic of Kampuchea under the auspices of the International Red Cross committee. The period of work of the detachment sent to the country by the Soviet Red Cross in January expires on 12 September.

ENEMIES OF POLAND FOMENT CONTINUATION OF STRIKES

LD020815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 80 p 5

[Aleksey Petrov article: "The Intrigues of Socialist Poland's Enemies"]

[Text] The Polish press is at present devoting attention to the fact that the anti-socialist elements are not letting up in their attempts to use the complex situation which has been created in the country in order to aggravate both political and economic difficulties.

TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee, says: "Antisocialist elements in a number of places are striving for a continuation of the strikes, presenting for this purpose new demands, including political ones, and whipping up tension. They ignore the fact that this poisons the political atmosphere in the country and threatens the emergence of anarchy in public life, and they ignore the possible consequences for the state and the people."

It is obvious from press reports that antisocialist elements succeeded in penetrating a number of enterprises on the Polish coast, primarily in Gdansk, in abusing the trust of part of the working class, and in using the economic difficulties for their counter-revolutionary aims.

The government commissions have practically accepted for consideration the demands put forward by the workers' representatives. The viewpoint of the government commissions in Gdansk and Szczecin and the results of their negotiations were expounded at the PZPR Central Committee Plenum held on 30 August.

However, antisocialist elements are continuing to put to the foreground political demands, which reveal their real intentions, which are remote from the economic and social interests of the Polish working class. The tactics of such elements, who are operating at a series of enterprises on the coast, are in fact directed toward a continuation of the work stoppages and disorganization of the life of the country.

They are inflicting direct damage to real socialism in the Polish land. They want to destroy the link between the party and the working class, the chief source of strength of the PZPR and the Polish state. It is precisely for this reason that the antisocialist elements find support among Poland's enemies operating from outside. It is precisely for this reason that the mass information media in the West are building up a slanderous and provocatory campaign against the Polish People's Republic.

These actions are aimed at hindering in every possible way the restoration of a normal rhythm of work and public life in Poland, at inflicting the maximum possible damage to its economic and social development and to the socialist gains of the Polish people. Is this not demonstrated by the fact that, while the Polish people and their economy need supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials essential to Polish agriculture, industry and factories, the reactionary trade unions in the United States refuse to load ships going to Poland. And all this is done under the guise of "solidarity" with Polish workers.

The rightwing press of the FRG continues to publish material of an inflammatory and revanchist nature. The newspaper DEUTSCHE WOCHENZEITUNG proposes, for instance, that the "former German territories" be demanded from the Government of the Polish People's Republic as a guarantee for the granting of credit. A provocative demonstration of CDU Christian Democratic Union supporters was held in Bonn under the slogan of a revised "political structure" in socialist Poland.

The antisocialist elements in Poland are trying to coordinate their actions with the reactionary Polish emigres and subversive centres operating in the West. It is becoming clearer with each passing day that the inflammatory activity from abroad is dictated not at all by the concern for the well-being of the Polish working people. The aim of these circles is to inflict damage on the socialist gains of the Polish people, to attempt to turn Poland from the path it embarked on by the wish of the people after the liberation from the German fascist aggressors.

TRYBUNA LUDU notes that Poland occupies an important place on the European Continent and in European politics, and that it is a member of the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact member states and is a member of CEMA. Poland plays an important role in the center of Europe as an element of peace and stability on the European Continent.

TRYBUNA LUDU justly emphasizes that "everyone who is fully aware of his responsibility should have a clear idea of the limit which separates just demands from those demands which threaten the interests of the state."

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

Plenum Meeting 31 Aug

LD311432 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] In Warsaw there has been a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. The POLISH PRESS AGENCY, reporting this, says the Central Committee's First Secretary Edward Gierek presided at the meeting. The Central Committee took note of the reports by the Government Commission formed to conduct the negotiations with the workers' representatives on the claims put forward in Gdansk and Szczecin. The reports were made by Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Kazimierz Barcikowskiy, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

Agreement Reached

LD010830 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] According to reports from Poland in the city of Gdansk an agreement between the Government Commission and representatives of the workers of a number of enterprises on the Baltic Sea coast has been signed. The agreements signed on Sunday regulate various social and economic matters which were put forward by representatives of the workers. In accordance with the agreement reached the workers of Gdansk and Szczecin has returned to work as of 1 September.

Resumption of Work

LD011230 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 1 Sep 80

["Situation in Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, September 1, TASS--It was announced here today that on the basis of agreement reached on a number of socio-economic questions work was resumed at the enterprises of the Gdansk coast, in Szczecin, Elblag and in several other regions where interruptions of work had taken place.

The Polish press indicates that as a result of the disruption of the normal working pace economic difficulties in the country were exacerbated. This resulted in several places in disorganization of production, halt in transport services, irregular supplies of prime necessity goods for the population. In Szczecin alone, 61 ships with grain, fodder, raw materials without which many plants and factories cannot function, stood unloaded.

At a press conference yesterday, one of the leaders of the official Polish information service stated that reason, and not emotions, prevailed in settling the crisis situation and that the conflict was brought about by an "improper functioning of a number of structures, which in its turn caused population's dissatisfaction in economic and social fields." According to him, the difficulties "have accrued for years, but their acute form manifested itself in the recent days."

TRYBUNA LUDU, newspaper of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, points out in its leading article "that today we are discussing complex and painful problems none of which is a forbidden ground these days. Millions of people speak and think of each of them, herein lies our great strength. We must do everything to use it for the common good. For this it is first essential to get out of the crisis, to return to normal work and normal functioning of all the mechanisms of our life, and to create an atmosphere of order, tranquility, reason and moderation in thoughts, and responsibility in conduct."

The newspaper points out further that in order to find the best way out of the situation that has formed, it is essential to guarantee that those forces which are not interested in socialist Poland and which bring ruin and anarchy, and all those who adhere to "The Worse the Better" slogan do not interfere in the events.

TRYBUNA LUDU is calling on the communists and all Polish people to take active measures to do away with (?what) has formed [the] crisis and to restore normal life in the country.

PAP REPORT ON BREZHNEV ALMA-ATA SPEECH CITED

LD300620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The foreign mass media are transmitting reports about Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech in Alma-Ata. The first reactions note the Soviet Union's determination to consistently and unswervingly implement the policy of international detente, which is approved by hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

The Polish agency PAP stresses that the Soviet leader pointed out that the policy of the socialist states is in accord with the fundamental interests of all the peoples. The Soviet Union does not encroach on anyone's territory. Neither does it interfere in anyone's internal affairs.

SCHMIDT REMARKS ON WORLD SCENE, POLISH EVENTS REPORTED

LD301456 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 30 Aug, TASS--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt answered journalists' questions over West German television. He described the present international situation as unquiet stating that it remains such today, and probably, will become even more complicated in 1981. Among the causes which aggravate the world situation Helmut Schmidt singled out a conflict in connection with the detention of American hostages in Tehran and events around Afghanistan of which he gave his one-sided interpretation. Among other causes of the aggravation of the international situation the FRG chancellor named the further escalation of the arms race which, as he put it, may grow to a large extent if the SALT II treaty is foiled and talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons are not started.

Helmut Schmidt stressed the need "to overcome the period of silence in relations between Moscow and Washington." He added that he regards it as very important that positive, although little, shifts occurred in the very tense situation in the world. The federal chancellor expressed hope that East-West contacts will be continued. He noted that absence of conversations and negotiations would make the current state of affairs very [as received] dangerous.

Helmut Schmidt said: The problem of the balance of forces in the world is very topical. I want to clearly indicate: what is commonly called the policy of detente can exist only on the basis of the balance of forces between the two systems, especially the military balance of forces. It is difficult to imagine the policy of cooperation without military equilibrium between East and West.

He said that present Federal Government will adhere to the policy of the balance of forces. On this basis, the chancellor went on to say, it is possible to conclude treaties with the other side, conduct negotiations and render reciprocal aid. On the same basis it is possible to conclude an arms control agreement. We shall adhere to this course no matter what is said about this in other capitals.

Asked about the events in Poland, Helmut Schmidt said, I would like to stress that I intend to preserve restraint, I hope and believe that this holds true here for the stands of representatives of any political directions. Conflicts in Poland can be resolved by the Poles themselves in a political way.

FRG MEDIA UNLEASH 'SLANDER' CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLAND

LD291340 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 29 Aug, TASS--The FRG's mass media bodies have unleashed an outrageous anti-Polish campaign of slander. Using the phraseology of various revanchist associations, which function freely in the FRG, newspapers, radio and television are in fact trying to interfere in Poland's internal affairs speculating on nationalistic sentiments which are preserved among part of the West German population.

A certain G. Leventhal, who acts as "observer" on television, recently undertook a flagrant attempt to interfere in Poland's domestic affairs. Leventhal's comment was abundant in malicious attacks on the USSR, Poland, and other socialist countries, instigatory rebukes vis-a-vis the West German Government which he charged of "inaction".

Members of the Christian Democratic Union Youth Organization, led by Bundestag deputy, one of the leaders of the West German revanchist groupings Herbert Hupka, had a gathering in Bonn held under the slogan "to change the political structure" in Poland.

FRENCH COMMUNIST SECRETARY PLISSONIER TOURS PRIAMURYE, KHABAROVSK

SK281303 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, is continuing his familiarization of the Priamurye region. On 28 August Gaston Plissonnier visited the eastern section of the Baykal-Amur railway. Together with Chernyy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the kraykom, he (?visited) the (Tsuluk) station, which is under construction, the Urgal-Dva station and (?talked with construction workers). Gaston Plissonnier and Chernyy returned to Khabarovsk later the same day.

Tour of Khabarovsk

SK291256 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, on 29 August visited the suburban village of Nekrasovka where the largest agricultural complexes in the eastern part of the country have been constructed and are operating. He visited production shops of the Dalnevostochnaya and Khabarovskaya poultry broiler factories and the cattle fattening complex of the Druzhba Sovkhoz. He also spoke with livestock breeders. Gaston Plissonnier was accompanied by kraykom Secretary Gavrilov and other responsible officials.

Departure From Khabarovsk

SK020530 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, left Khabarovsk this afternoon. He was seen off at the airport by Stepanov, secretary of the kraykom, and other responsible officials.

PORTUGUESE GRANTING OF BASE FACILITIES TO U.S. FORCES NOTED

LD301804 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Brussels, 30 Aug, TASS--It has become known here that the United States, which is stepping up its activity in order to have Portugal's greater involvement in NATO's military preparations, got the consent to set up its major naval base in the zone of Sines, a port in that country. It will service American warships, including nuclear aircraft-carriers.

According to information obtained in journalist circles, the Portuguese authorities expressed readiness to extend the term of the U.S. lease of the Lajes air base as well as to put at the disposal of the United States a naval base on the Azores.

NEW IRANIAN CABINET PRESENTED TO MAJLES

LD311346 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 31 Aug, TASS--Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of Iran, submitted to Majles the list of a new cabinet of ministers of the country. Hoseyn Khamene'i is listed as a candidate for the post of the minister of foreign affairs, Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani--of the minister of the interior, Mohammad Nurbakhsh--of the minister of the economics and finance, and Asghar Ebrahimi--of the minister of oil.

Voting on the new composition of the cabinet is to be held on September 2. The Majles deputies are to discuss the suggested candidacies within the coming two days.

IRANIAN WARNINGS AGAINST U.S. ATTACK CITED

LD302216 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 30 Aug, TASS--A spokesman for the Department of State has said that the United States will continue using all possible means for the release of the Americans held in Iran. The United States drew up emergency plans if Iran starts a public trial of the hostages as spies, said a CBS correspondent, referring to "some sources" at the Department of State. These plans include military actions which are to start from a blockade of Iran by American naval forces.

Tehran, 30 Aug, TASS--One of the religious leaders of Iran, Ayatollah Montazeri, has said that if U.S. Armed Forces attack Iran, the Americans will face selfless resistance of the Iranian people as a whole. Ayatollah Montazeri warned that new conspiracies are being planned against Ayatollah Khomeyni. The United States, he said, is not interested at all in the release of the hostages.

Speaking at the campus of the Tehran University, leader of the Tehran Moslem community Hojjat ol-Islam Khamene'i, also pointed to the threat of an imperialist aggression against Iran. If the United States and Britain, which intend to attack Iran, do so, they will see oil fields and pipe lines they are so eager to have blown up. "Let them in Washington know that the aggression against Iran means war not only against its armed forces but also against the whole 36 million-strong people."

The Armed Forces of Iran and the civilian population should be ready for repelling a possible invasion of U.S. troops, said Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran General Fallahi in a PARS interview.

President of Iran Bani-Sadr, in an interview to the French newspaper LE MATIN, pointed to the existence of "U.S. extensive plans of interference" in Iran's internal affairs. He said that, according to a report received by the president's chancellory, one of the American atomic aircraft carriers entered the Persian Gulf and is now near the Iranian Coast.

The Iranian security organs continue investigating into the case of the recent anti-governmental conspiracy. The newspaper KEYHAN today reports the arrest in Esfahan of another six participants in the conspiracy. All of them are merchants. Arrested in Kermanshah was an Iranian who maintained links with representatives of the Anglican bishopric in Esfahan who coordinated activities of different counter-revolutionary groupings in preparing a state coup d'etat, writes the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI. A total of about 500 persons were arrested in Iran over the conspiracy case. More than 80 of them were executed.

MOSCOW REPEATS SUPPORT FOR IRAN AGAINST IMPERIALISM

NC291858 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Each time a danger has threatened the vital interests of the Iranian nation and Iran's national independence and sovereign rights, the Soviet Union has always supported its southern neighbor. When Iran faced serious danger from U.S. aggression during the peak of the Islamic revolution, the Soviet Union gave a decisive warning to the supporters of the notorious policy of force and extortion. The Soviet Union explicitly announced that any foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of the Iranian people was illegal. Now that imperialism and its servants have begun new efforts to stifle Iran's revolution, the Soviet Government, like before, remains faithful to its traditional Leninist policy and requests that the rights of the Iranian people to independent self-determination and Iran's national sovereign rights be respected, and that its territorial integrity be preserved. In addition, the Soviet Government seriously opposes intervention in Iran's domestic affairs.

In their struggle to insure their national vital interests against imperialist attempts against their freedom and independence, the Iranian people can be confident of the sympathy and support of their northern neighbor in the future as well.

ANTI-IRANIAN FRONT ESTABLISHED IN BONN

LD310358 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 30 Aug, TASS--The institution of the so-called "Front for the Liberation of Iran" was announced in Bonn a few days ago. The initiators of its formation arranged in the West German capital a meeting with a selected set of journalists in the course of which it was made clear that the aim of the "front" is struggle against the Iranian revolution.

The public has learned about facts confirming the counter-revolutionary aims of the grouping and those who hide behind its signboard. The organisation of progressive West German writers, journalists and trade union leaders, "the Democratic Initiative," submitted documentation on one of the ring-leaders of the "front", certain Mortezagoli Raisi. From the documents it is clear that hiding behind the signboard of the "Front for Liberation of Iran" is the grouping of satraps of the overthrown shah dictatorship. Their aim is to overthrow the present government and to restore an anti-people's regime.

"The front" is conceived as the political centre of coordination of action of enemies of the Iranian revolution. It made its nest in the governmental area of Bonn--at the press-house. M. Raisi in the years of the shah dictatorship held the post of director of the National Radio and Television of Iran. When the shah was deposed, he was laid bare as an agent of the shah secret police SAVAK. M. Raisi has been maintained by SAVAK since January 1969, it was reported by "the democratic initiative", as a SAVAK informant he had service numbers 8792 and 3573. To lend the semblance of "legality" to his presence in Bonn, he posed as a correspondent of the press services IRAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL and IRAN NEWS which made it possible for him to conduct subversive activities under the guise of a "correspondent".

Actually, that "correspondent" was engaged in fabrication and distribution of illegal sending to Iran of slanderous materials which smear the Iranian revolution. Besides, M. Raisi's "bureau" prepared anti-Iranian radio-broadcasts.

The instigative pronouncements of an anti-Iranian character were tape-recorded in the FRG and then sent to third countries, from where psychological brain-washing of the Iranian population was conducted. The operation of one of the radio-transmitters, which was used by M. Raisi for radio subversive activities against the Iranian authorities, was financed by the CIA, which was reported by the newspaper New York TIMES in July.

M. Raisi himself is an active supporter of Bakhtiar, the last prime minister under the shah regime and a close assistant of the deposed monarch. Bakhtiar, who now resides in Paris, thinks of himself as the leader of the "Iranian opposition" abroad. "The activities of M. Raisi and his associates have the aim to create prerequisites for a state coup d'etat in Iran", "the Democratic Iniaitive" writes in this connection.

USSR-PDRY ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD300100 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Aug, TASS--The Permanent Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen opened here today. In the period before September 4, the commission will discuss the implementation of earlier Soviet-Yemeni economic and technological cooperation agreements and will outline prospects for its further expansion in connection with the PDRY's second five-year economic development plan for 1981-1985. The Soviet delegation is led by Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations Vladimir Mordvinov, the the Yemeni delegation, by Minister of Planning Faraj ibn Ghanim. The main area of Soviet-Yemeni business partnership at the present stage is development of Yemeni agriculture and fisheries.

In recent years Soviet specialists have helped build 8 water supply dams, and drill and put in operation 100 water wells to irrigate more than 4,000 hectares of cotton, sesame, wheat and vegetable fields in the Hadramawt Valley. This traditionally agricultural area is also creating a basis for livestock breeding.

The USSR has helped Democratic Yemen score considerable successes in the development of its fisheries. A fish cannery was put in operation in late 1979 in the town of Al Mukalla. Its industrial capacity is 8 million fish cans a year.

Soviet and Yemeni specialists continue their joint effort in building Yemen's biggest port in Aden, with berths for all types of fishing vessels, refrigerators and storehouses as well as repair shops with a floating dock.

ISRAELI EXERCISES AIMED AT EXERTING PRESSURE ON SYRIA

LD301646 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Beirut, 30 Aug, TASS--It was learned here that Israel is concentrating troops in the area bordering on south Lebanon. This part of the country is occupied by the secessionist forces of Israel's henchman Haddad. The move involved 3 artillery batallions, more than 100 tanks and several infantry batallions, including one of trigger-happy gangsters officially termed as "commandos."

The Israeli military are stepping up joint military activities with right-wing Christian secessionist units in an attempt to secure strongholds on the Mediterranean coast. Analysing these facts, local observers conclude that Israel is preparing a large-scale aggressive operation against Lebanon, backed by the United States in order to tear away new lands from that country.

Israel has started military exercises in the Golan Heights area to exert military pressure on Syria. The press points out that continued Israeli provocations lead to further aggravation of tensions and worsen the Middle East situation.

KAZAKHSTAN 60TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS REPORTED

Brezhnev Speech

LD291052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0727 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at a meeting in Alma-Ata to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, in the name of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, I cordially congratulate you on a noteworthy event--the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. [applause]

Today is a great festival, not only for your republic, but also for our entire country. I am sincerely pleased to be with you on this triumphant day. For a quarter of a century now I have had direct links with Kazakhstan, with its party organization. And now, when I see personal friends, labor veterans with whom we developed the economic virgin lands from the first furrows, then, together with you, I express my delight that the cause begun then is successfully continuing. [applause] The virgin lands are growing not only grain. They are also raising and bringing up people, and these people have proved that they can be relied upon. They have reliable hands. [applause] Kazakhstan today is one of the country's main granaries. It is also an area of mighty, varied industry. Today it take only 12 hours for Kazakhstan to produce as much industrial output as was produced in the whole of 1920--the year of the formation of your republic. Half a day and a whole year. Those are the truly gigantic strides with which Kazakhstan is moving forward. [applause] The coal of Karaganda and Ekibastus; the nonferrous metals of Dzhezkazgan and Rudnyy Altay; the steel of Temir-Tau; the phosphorites of Dzhambul and Chimkent; the oil of Emba and Mangyshlak--all these figures extremely prominently in the economic potential of our homeland.

In the old days it was hard to find a person in Kazakhstan who could read and write. Nowadays, nearly 4 million children, young men and women every year sit at their desks or enter the lecture rooms of high and secondary educational establishments.

Before the revolution not one single national writer, including the great Abay could see during his own lifetime his own work in his own printed language. But now, the socialist culture of the Kazakh people is one of the fine pieces of property of our homeland's spiritual wealth. You will not find many states in Asia which can be compared with modern Kazakhstan in the level of the development of science. There is something symbolic in the fact that now spacecraft soar upward from the wide open spaces of your territory. Figuratively speaking, the republic itself has achieved a cosmic lift off. [applause]

Where lies the source of such rapid social progress? It is our socialist system and the energy and the will of the masses under the guidance of the Communist Party: their powerful theoretical strength, creative strength unchained by the Great October, and, of course, it is the wise, Leninist national policy and the unity and mutual assistance of all the peoples of our socialist homeland. [applause]

Regarding the Russian people in Kazakhstan I would like to say this. From the moment it was born, Soviet Kazakhstan leaned on the strong shoulder of the Russian people. The Russian workers, farmers, engineers, teachers, doctors and scientists who work in your land--these are also the builders of today's prospering Kazakhstan. [applause]

The working people of other ethnic groups for whom the republic became their own home also deserve many kind words. [applause]

A great deal of intellect, heart and energy has been contributed to the republic's achievements by the communists of Kazakhstan, who make up a glorious detachment of our Leninist party. I am pleased to note the skilful administration of party work and the republic's economic activity by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, personally--[applause]--a prominent figure of our party and the Soviet state. [prolonged applause]

Kazakhstan has, together with the whole country, gone through many difficult trials, and the fact that these trials were endured with honor is the outstanding merit of communists, Komsomol men and women and the all the working people of the republic. Their record includes the victory of the reclamation of the enormous tracts of virgin and long-fallow lands, and I would like to pay tribute to those who responded to the party's call and came here to forge that victory together with the Kazakh grain growers. [applause] You may be proud of your deeds comrades. [applause]

Your festival today is a workers' festival, a labor festival. The 10th 5-Year Plan has entered its concluding year, and it must be crowned by worthy results. The fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole depends upon this. It is a very good thing that preparations for the next, 26th CPSU Congress have already become a matter not only for communists, but for all our people. From this rostrum I want to give a warm greeting to the participants in the precongress competition and to wish them the fullest and greatest labor successes for the good of our homeland. [applause]

It is a busy time now everywhere--in the factories, scientific centers, establishments and, of course, in the fields. In agriculture, as in no other industry, the year's results depend on how work is organized at the final stage. The harvest situation is not the same everywhere in the country. But since we are all interested in the harvest prospects, one can say that in general they are relatively quite good. We will sum up the final results when harvesting has been completed. Grain has been harvested from 60 million hectares. The flow of grain to the elevators is growing. A large contribution to the procurement of grain is being made by the agricultural workers of the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray, and Zaporozhskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Kharkovskaya, Orenburgskaya, and Rostovskaya oblasts, the Bashkir ASSR and other regions of the country. The country has already received more than 1 billion puds on 3 occasions in the present 5-year period from Kazakhstan's grain growers. Comrades, we are already beginning to grow accustomed to such results.

Comrade Kunayev said in his speech today--and the obkom secretaries also say--that this year, too, you intend to make 1 billion the target. This is very good, comrades. [applause] I believe you will keep your word. [applause] The whole country will say thank you! [applause]

Every republic, kray and oblast is now striving to complete harvesting successfully and make a maximum contribution to the country's grain resources. Shock labor will not go unnoticed. It will always be given due appreciation. [applause]

Grain is our main concern, but it is essential that we constantly keep the entire complex of harvest work in our field of vision. And the special demands of the rural areas are such that while harvesting this year's harvest, it is necessary to think of the future harvest, to sow as many winter crops as possible in good time, to sow healthy seeds and prepare the soil for next year's harvest. These, comrades, are also urgent tasks of today.

One cannot fail to mention stock-breeding, particularly since in Kazakhstan, stock-breeding is a significant and growing branch of agriculture.

Last year's harvest created great difficulties throughout the country. Nevertheless, in spite of this, kolkhozes and sovkhozes retained their numbers of livestock and poultry. Thus there is a good basis for increasing stock-breeding produce. But to achieve this everything possible must be done to ensure that fodders are procured in sufficient amounts. This concerns not only communal stock-breeding: Fodder must also be provided for poultry and livestock privately owned by citizens.

It may seem that to speak of work at a festival is not a good thing, but let us adhere firmly to Lenin's decree and subordinate the jubilee date to the interests of practical work.

Comrades, at present responsible work is being carried out in planning organs, ministries and departments and production collectives, in drawing up plans for the next 5-year period. The party considers it necessary to put forward truly large-scale tasks, which embrace all regions and branches of our huge national economy, and also tasks which are necessary.

The pivot of further economic and social development should be the modernization of the basic branches of industry--power, metallurgy, engineering, chemicals and transport--and we must plan for a minimum period, at least up to 1990. It is important to have a special food program. Why is such a program necessary? I think there is no need for an explanation. We must resolutely tighten up regarding capital construction. We are doing a lot of construction work, but unfortunately funds are often squandered and it happens that builders do not have enough hands to do everything. In measuring possibilities against desire, we must concentrate resources to a maximum in the main direction. May it become a rule to build quickly, economically and at an up-to-date technical level. More precisely, at the level of the demands of tomorrow. This concerns both industry and rural areas. Over a quarter of capital investments are allocated to rural areas.

It is precisely for this reason that agriculture is becoming increasingly intensive and is taking on an industrial appearance. Many people surely remember what rural areas looked like in the harvesting period 25-30 years ago. Strings of carts stretched from the threshing floors to the procurement points and only very rarely among the horse and oxen teams would one see a small truck. And how much manual labor there was. How different the picture is now. An abundance of various complicated machines has become a sign of the countryside. The standard and level of the work have increased sharply.

But inspite of all the achievements there are still many unsolved problems. In many regions of the country the yield of agricultural crops is low. We are still too dependent on weather conditions. And losses from the harvest after it has been grown are intolerable. Your processing industry is lagging behind; there are insufficient bases for storing produce, especially potatoes and vegetables. The roads are poor.

There is only one conclusion. The funds being allocated for the development of agriculture should be expended in such a way as to eliminate bottlenecks. And in this matter one should not wait for prompting from above. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have full authority for rational management of farms. The initiative of the labor collectives in industry and agriculture has always been a powerful accelerator of our development. Excellent management experience exists everywhere--it should be made common property.

I am speaking about this as we are on the threshold of an important political campaign--reports-back and elections to party organizations. This campaign is an important school--one could call it a university--for each communist.

Discussion and thoughts of communists on a wide range of questions of party policy and the work of their organizations, principled criticism and self-criticism dictated by interests and current matters will undoubtedly enrich party life. Every constructive speech at party meetings and conferences, every businesslike proposal should be implemented in practice. This will be of great service to the interests of communist construction. I would like to wish that the precongress period for the Kazakh CP and for the whole republic will be marked by lively and energetic work and by new labor successes. I am sure that this will be so. [applause]

Comrades, as you know, of late in the Crimea I have had a number of traditional meetings with the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries of Europe and Asia. These were meetings of sincere friends, holders of the same views, comrades-in-arms in the great cause of defending peace, and of constructing socialism and communism. The conversations were full of substance and were very useful. Although the participants were assumed to be on holiday, I tell you frankly that we all had a lot of work to do.

During the conversations which took place we had the opportunity of exchanging detailed opinions about the international situation as it is evolving at this time. We were unanimous in our assessments of this situation. It is quite complex at present. A political struggle is being waged on the world arena between the forces which come out for peace, respect for the rights of the peoples and relaxation of tension and the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression. And here one must speak in particular about the policy which is being conducted at present by the U.S. Government.

Those who today determine U.S. foreign policy clearly do not see or do not wish to see the historic changes in the world, the new correlation of forces in the world. They still hope that they will be able to proceed against the will of the peoples, that they will be able to subordinate to their domination other sovereign states which are not able to stand up for themselves; they want to dictate policy to these states and to dispose of their natural wealth.

Washington storms about the social revolutions in Africa and Asia, about the coming to power of progressive regimes in Latin America, about the inclination of West European leaders to display a certain amount of independence and spontaneity in policy and to think about the national interests of their countries.

The NATO decision imposed by the United States on the deployment of new U.S. missiles with nuclear warheads in Western Europe, has, understandably aroused alarm and protests among the West European and world public.

Recently the Government of the United States announced a so-called new nuclear strategy. The chief essence of this amounts to making the very idea of nuclear war, as it were, more acceptable to public opinion. This same idea is served by the argument over the allegedly limited, partial, use of nuclear weapons which is totally unrealistic and only deludes people. It is a policy which is extremely dangerous for the peoples of the whole world.

It is even difficult to imagine that it comes from the government of a country that has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on the prevention of nuclear war. It is no coincidence that this step by Washington has met with angry condemnation by the broad public and political circles of the world.

In its desire to demonstrate its dissatisfaction with the policy of the Soviet Union, which displays natural concern for its security and which does not abandon its friends in trouble, the U.S. administration intended to organize some sort of boycott of the Soviet Union. The U.S. Government began to break off one by one its political and other contacts with our country and to break off talks on a number of questions of disarmament. It did not disdain using questions of trade as a tool for political pressure; it put in motion all sorts of methods to wreck the Moscow Olympics and insistently demanded that other countries join in such an anti-Soviet course.

And so what? Everyone sees that these attempts to bury detente and cast the world into a new cold war have by no means met with the approval of the broad masses of people or with the majority of governments, and have not been of any use to their initiators. We bought from other countries the required amount of goods and produce, the sale of which to the Soviet Union was prohibited by the administration of the United States, and American farmers and industry alone were the losers.

It is generally acknowledged that the Olympiad passed off excellently; it became a real festival of sport and friendship of peoples. [applause] And its opponents found themselves in an awkward position. Well, as far as the political isolation of the Soviet Union is concerned, no such isolation occurred, is occuring or will ever occur. [applause]

Our recent contacts with many governments, including my talks with the president of France and the chancellor of the FRG, have convincingly shown that the need to protect and deepen detente and peaceful international cooperation, the need to bridle the arms race is understood everywhere, including among the allies of the United States. It is quite natural that the Soviet Union, true to the Leninist principles in its foreign policy, true to the spirit and the letter of the Final Act signed 5 years ago in Helsinki, pays and will in the future continue to pay the most serious attention to the development of peaceful and mutually advantageous relations with France, the FRG and other states of Western Europe. One could, on the whole, say that understanding is gradually growing that not a single serious problem existing in the world today lends itself to a settlement from a position of strength, by saber rattling. One must assume that sooner or later the leaders of the United States will again come to this conclusion and, of course, the sooner, the better.

The foreign policy of our country is a clearcut and honest policy of peace not directed against any third party. We are not laying claims to anybody's territories, we do not interfere in anybody's internal affairs, but we shall always know how to stand up for our rights and legitimate interests. [applause] Our valiant armed forces have everything necessary to rebuff any aggressor. We have a stable brotherhood in arms with the national armies of the countries of the socialist community. Glory to the reliable guards of peace! [applause]

The two basic directions in international politics, about which I was speaking, are opposing each other also on the Asian Continent where your republic is situated.

One of the most important elements for peace and stability in Asia is the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, our friendship, cooperation and interaction with the fraternal socialist states of the MPR, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and the DPRK. Our recent meetings and talks with Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, Tsedenbal, Kaysone Phomvihan, Heng Samrin and Pen Sovan again confirms that cooperation with these countries is successfully developing in all ways. An important positive role is also being played in Asia by the peace-loving, realistic policy of India. We attribute great significance to friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation with that country. We sincerely wish the great Indian people peace and prosperity. [applause]

Our economic and other ties with neighboring Japan remain significant and advantageous for both sides. We are ready to continue developing them. How far this succeeds depends on the Japanese side, on how far the Japanese leadership will maintain the independent, realistic course of its policy without submitting to outside influence which is pushing Japan along a dangerous path of militarization and activity hostile to the Soviet Union.

Beijing and Washington, in unison, are trying to frighten Japan with the hackneyed inventions about a Soviet threat. But Japanese politicians, it is to be hoped, will be able to display sober attitudes in assessing the situation and be capable of seeing things as they are, and not as they are depicted in America or in China. As for China itself, there are serious internal processes now taking place in that country they can be seen, as the saying goes, with the naked eye. However, it is already clear that some Maoist concepts in both theory and practice in the country's internal development, having nothing in common with socialism, are being subjected in China to both open and secret criticism. The notorious Cultural Revolution, for example, is now openly judged there as the greatest catastrophe for the Chinese people. Unfortunately, all this is still not affecting Chinese foreign policy. It remains just as hostile to the Soviet Union, Vietnam, the MPR and other socialist countries, just as hostile to the cause of peace and detente as before. What is more, the rapprochement of Beijing with the most aggressive circles of the United States and other imperialist states, their increasing attempts to confront this state with the Soviet Union are continuing at a time when imperialist politicians are striving to draw China deeper into these anti-Soviet actions.

The services of China, as those of Pakistan, are being assiduously utilized, for example, by American imperialism in its attempts to smother the Afghan revolution and turn Afghanistan into a new springboard threatening the Soviet Union and the freedom-loving independent countries of the East. But these attempts are doomed to failure. Responding to an appeal from the Government of Afghanistan for aid in rebuffing aggression, we fulfilled our duty in full measure, in full accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship and with the UN Charter. No one should be in any doubt about this. We are in favor of a political settlement of the situation. The only way to this lies in the cessation of the counterrevolutionary interventions, through understandings between the Government of Afghanistan and its neighbors, primarily Pakistan.

The United States is making use of the position in Iran as a pretext for exacerbating the international situation and stepping up the arms race. The economic blockade of that country still continues. Ships of the U.S. Navy, with aircraft and assault units on board, continue cruising in its vicinity. We consider such actions impermissible, and firmly adhere to the principle that only the people of Iran themselves can decide by which road they are to advance. I think that other states, and primarily its neighbors, have the right to expect the same approach from the leaders of Iran.

On the whole, the international situation, I repeat, is not simple. States and peoples now have no more important task then to prevent the imperialist 'position of strength' policy from ousting detente and the flywheel of the arms race reaching a new and very dangerous level. The USSR and the other countries of the socialist community are ready to begin without delay discussing the problems related to this. A proof of this is the broad program proposed at the May conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries and the recent new proposals by the Soviet Union on negotiations on questions of nuclear missile weapons in Europe and also the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We await a response from the leaders of the Western powers to our proposals. We are ready for practical actions to strengthen peace and make the international situation more healthy, and we expect the same from them.

The policy of the socialist states is in accord with the vital interests of all peoples. It is approved by hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, and I can state quite categorically that we shall continue to pursue this policy in future, consistently and unswervingly. [applause]

Dear comrades, the time has come for me to carry out a pleasant task: to present Kazakhstan with the Order of Lenin. [applause] This lofty award has been conferred upon your republic for providing the state last year with over 1.25 billion poods of grain. Honor and glory go to all the agricultural workers and all those who put their labor into that outstanding achievement! May our great socialist homeland gain in strength and flourish! [prolonged applause]

Comrades allow me to present you with the text of the jubilee greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. [applause] I should also like to hand over to the Kazakh CP Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and government of the republic, as a souvenir of this glorious day, a sculpture entitled "Male Worker and Female Kolkhoz Worker" by the famous Soviet sculptor Vera Mikhina. This sculpture provides a fine expression of aspiration to the future, and such aspiration belongs in the very fullest way to your people and your republic. [prolonged applause]

## Kunayev Address

LD291500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Speech by Dinmukhamed Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary at a meeting in Alma-Ata to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party--live]

[Text] [Prolonged applause] Dear Leonid Ilich, dear comrades, it is with a feeling of great joy that we are today marking the glorious 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakh Communist Party. Our joy is close to all Soviet people. It is caused by understanding of the great roads traversed over the unforgettably splendid years embodying fierce determination in battles against the class enemy, the creative fruits of the first 5-year plans, the unprecedented mass heroism of the war years and the present happiness of peaceful labor aspiring to the bright future of communism. It is symbolic that the jubilee of the republic is being celebrated in a noteworthy year--the 110th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, the year of nationwide preparation for the 20th party congress, to whose great ideals the Kazakh people and all the (?working people) of Kazakhstan have been and will forever be faithful in everything. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the presence of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium gives special uplift to our festival. [applause]

Your arrival, Dear Leonid Ilich, is a great joy. We see it as yet another clear proof of the constant attention of the Central Committee of our party to the republic, and your personal concern for the all-round development of Soviet Kazakhstan. [applause]

We are proud of the fact that your name, outstanding figure in the party and state and in the international communist and workers movement, steadfast fighter for peace, is closely linked with all the achievements of our republic, as with all the achievements of our country. [applause]

Your inexhaustible energy and optimism and your profound attentiveness to people of labor have always aroused and continued to arouse feelings of most sincere gratitude from every Soviet man toward you. [applause]

Many of those taking part in our celebrations were lucky enough to work together with you and under your direct leadership. We all learned from you not only skill in resolving on a large scale the most important political and national-economic tasks, not only party principledness and businesslike efficiency, but also, with the good [words indistinct] participation of working people, the striving always to live with the vital concerns of the Soviet people. [applause]

We are learning that from you today, too. [applause]

Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the communists and all working people of the republic, warmly and sincerely to welcome dear Leonid Ilich once again on the ancient Kazakh land. [prolonged applause]

Comrades. At this festive hour, our [word indistinct] hearts are filled with great happiness in the knowledge that our festival is being shared with us by the envoys of the fraternal republics of our multinational homeland. [applause]

There is nothing more sacred and dear for every Soviet man than Moscow, the heart of our homeland. It is a vivid symbol of the new world and all good and lofty aspirations. In life and labor we constantly set our standards by Moscow. The gaze of all progressive mankind is turned with hope toward Moscow. Moscow again confirmed itself as the city of friendship, hospitality and beauty during the Olympic games which convincingly demonstrated to the whole world the rightness of the honorable aspirations of people of goodwill and indisputable superiority over those who tried to undermine the games.

We address warm words of greeting to the delegation of the capital of our homeland, the city of Moscow, headed by Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. [applause]

Our love for the glorious city of Lenin, the cradle of the Great October Socialist Republic, is inexhaustible. Kazakhstanians have been and will always be together with the city of Lenin at the most important stages of the history of the new world. Alibi Dzhangildin, the fiery Kazakh revolutionary, here received his mandate as commissar of the steppe region from the hands of the great Lenin. [applause] The republic always feels the fraternal aid of the people of Leningrad. That aid consists of powerful machinery for the population, turbines for Kazakh electric power stations and practical advice from masters of production, science and technology. From the bottom of our hearts we greet the Leningrad delegation headed by Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom. [long applause]

Deep in to the past go the roots of our historical ties with the great Russian people, the first among equals, elder brothers and friends who have rendered inestimable aid and support to all the peoples of the country in the creation of a new soceity. For nearly 250 years we have been advancing along the same road with the Russian people and this glorious path has been secured for ever by the Great October, to whose ideas the Kazakh people will always remain loyal. [applause]

We further welcome on our Kazakhstan soil the delegation of the RSFSR, headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. [applause]

Boundlessly great is our respect for the industrious people of the Soviet Ukraine. We will never forget how they helped us to build coalmining Karaganda, many industrial enterprises and develop millions of hectares of virgin lands. During the harsh years of war, envoys of Kazakhstan defeated the accursed enemy on Ukrainian soil, together with other soldiers. We are sincerely joyful at the impressive and manifold achievements of fraternal Ukraine. In expressing our cordial gratitude to its toilers we welcome from the bottom of our heart its delegation at our celebrations headed by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. [applause]

Eternal friendship links us with the valiant people of Soviet Belorussia. As beloved brothers, the Kazakh people are proud of the greatness of spirit, patriotism and industry of the Belorussian people. The Kazakh people enthuse over the military and labor feats of Belorussia, the generosity of its inspired labor and creativity. We warmly welcome its delegation headed by Petr Mironovich Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Politbureau and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. [applause]

We share a common fate with fraternal Uzbekistan. Whereas before the revolution we were united by bitter hardships, we are now united by a happy life and joint inspired labor for the sake of communism. The successes of the neighboring republic genuinely delight us. We cordially welcome the delegation of fraternal Uzbekistan, headed by Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. [applause]

We wish new achievements and victories to the work-loving people of Georgia, who devote their multifarious talents to the prosperity of their own land and generously give Soviet people the riches of their splendid land, unrecognizably renovated by the Great October.

We welcome from the bottom of our hearts the Georgian delegation headed by Eduard Amvoryevich Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. [applause]

The waves of the Caspian wash the shores of Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan. But whereas the sea once divided us, today it has become a sea of fraternity and friendship, which we value immeasurably. The major achievements of Soviet Azerbaijan in all fields of the economy, science and culture, convincingly confirm the vitality and reality of socialism and the great Leninist friendship of peoples. We impart cordial greetings to the working people of Azerbaijan, the delegation of whom is headed by Gaydar Aliyevich Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. [applause]

We rejoice at the successes of Soviet Lithuania, which has reached unprecedented heights in social, economic and cultural development. Lenin's ideas, embodies in practical deeds have transformed the entire nemen area, rich in people, inspired labor and fold arts. With all our heart we welcome the emissaries among us of fraternal Lithuania, headed by Antonas Stasyevich Barskauskas, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR. [applause]

The fate of Moldavia is truly wonderful. This distant land is renowned for the work of its workers, kolkhoz farmers and people's intelligentsia. We are truly proud of the considerable successes of our Moldavian brothers in all spheres of life. Allow me cordially to welcome the delegation from Soviet Moldavia, led by Ivan Ivanovich Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee. [applause]

The courageous and talented Latvian people have written many remarkable pages of the heroic revolution and have appeared in the chronicle of our homeland. Their glorious traditions are understandable, close and dear to us and our friendship is growing in strength with every year. We are all filled with fraternal joy to see the delegation from Soviet Latvia, led by August Eduardovich Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee. [applause]

Sacred feelings of kinship bind us with fraternal Kirgizia. Our people have been enlightened all their lives by the great idea of Lenin, showing the true path toward communism. We wish our Kirgiz brothers new (?multifarious) achievements and victories and welcome the delegation led by Turdakun Usubaliyevich Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. [applause]

The whole country can see the achievements of fraternal Tadzhikistan, a republic of large-scale industry, fruitful valleys and rich pastures. It gives us great pleasure to welcome to our festivities the delegation from the Tadzhik SSR, led by Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee. [applause]

The remarkable successes of the talented Armenian people and the ancient and distinctive culture, which has received a new socialist embodiment during the years of soviet rule, are worthy of admiration. We take pride in all your successes, dear Armenian brothers and are glad to see among us the delegation from Armenia, led by Karen Seropovich Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee. [applause]

Under the banner of Great October, in the friendly family of Soviet peoples, great successes in economic, social and cultural life have been achieved by the working people of Turkmenia.

The people of Kazakhstan sincerely wish the Turkmenian people new heights in communist creation and send the most heartfelt greetings to the representatives of fraternal Turkmenia, led by Mukhamadnazar Gapurovich Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenian CP Central Committee. [applause]

Thousands of kilometers divide us in Kazakhstan from Estonia. Our languages and traditions are diverse, but a joint struggle for building of socialism and protecting its gains, and the friendship and fraternity of the peoples guided by our party has united us as one for all time. We are very glad to greet the emissaries of fraternal Estonia, led by Karl Genrikhovich Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. [applause]

Our friendship with fraternal Tatarskaya is of long standing, one may say centuries-old. It has led us to the most varied cultural and economic interconnections. Our friendship has been filled with new content of principle during the Soviet epoch. The working people of our republic are pleased at the great successes of fraternal Tatarskaya in all spheres of the economy, science and culture. We sincerely welcome the delegation of the Tatarskaya Autonomous Republic headed by Rashid Musinvoich Musin, first secretary of the Tatarskaya Obkom of the CPSU. [applause]

We ask the emissaries of fraternal Bashkirskaya Autonomous Republic, with whom we have long been linked, by firm bonds of kinship and friendship to accept our expression of most sincere gratitude. All the achievements of the Bashkirskaya working people are a vivid example of the party's Leninist policy. We warmly greet the delegation of fraternal Bashkirskaya, led by Midkhat Zakirovich Shakirov, first secretary of the Bashkirskaya Obkom of the CPSU. [applause]

Comrades, we are pleased with all our hearts to see here at our festival Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Grobachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee Secretary--[applause]--and Comrade Ziya Nuriyevich Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. [applause]

By the will of the party the territory of Kazakstan became the launching pad for ventures into space. It was here that began the historic flight of Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin, which opened a new celestial era for mankind. His comrades, brothers-in-arms, cosmonauts of the Soviet Union, are today successfully continuing his cause. We cordially greet at the celebrations one of the most eminent conquerors of space, Twice-Hero of the Soviet Union, Comrade Georgiy Timofeyevich Beregovoy. [applause]

Dear comrades. Preparing worthily to greet the 26th party congress, this great event in the life of the country and the world, the working people of the republic pledge to raise even higher the banner of socialist competition in all sections and to work in shock, Leninist fashion. We have no doubt that industry in Kazakhstan will fulfill the annual plan ahead of schedule. The builders are marking the concluding year of the 5-year plan with new successes. Workers in science and culture are marking the festival with noteworthy accomplishments. Agricultural workers in the republic and workers in all industries are successfully struggling for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of socialist pledges undertaken. Our heroic grain growers intend this year, as in the past, to please their beloved homeland with the great Kazakhstan grain and provide the country with 1 billion puds of grain. [prolonged applause]

Comrades, permit me on behalf of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, to congratulate all Kazakh workers and kolkhoz farmers, the intelligentsia, communists and our glorious youth on the holiday and to wish them all new remarkable achievements worthily to greet the 26th party congress. [applause]

I declare the solemn meeting of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, with the participation of representatives of party, administrative and public organizations and men of the Soviet Army, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, open. [applause and anthems]

Alma-Ata Ceremony

LD291614 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 0655 GMT on 29 August began broadcasting, in parallel with Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, the live relay from Alma-Ata of the meeting held there to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan Communist Party. The Moscow Domestic Service live relay ended at 0804 GMT, when Brezhnev's speech ended. Alma-Ata, however, continued its live relay with a speech by Kazakhstan Communist Party First Secretary Kunayev, thanking Brezhnev for his speech.

At 0902 GMT, Alma-Ata continued its live relay with the broadcast of a scheduled concert.

At 1002 GMT speeches were being broadcast. The first speaker, intercepted in progress, was conveying greetings from Leningrad. Presumably this was Leningrad Obkom First Secretary Romanov.

The following then delivered speeches conveying greetings to Kazakhstan, praising Brezhnev's speech and praising the achievements of Kazakhstan:

Solomontsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and candidate member of the Politburo (10 minutes); Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party and full member of the Politburo (10 minutes); Masherov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party and candidate member of the Politburo (10 minutes); Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party and candidate member of the Politburo (10 minutes); Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party and candidate member of the Politburo (10 minutes); Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and candidate member of the Politburo (7 minutes); Barkauskas, chairman of the Presidium of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet (7 minutes); Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party (9 minutes); Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party (8.5 minutes); Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party (9 minutes); Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party (5 minutes); Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party (7 minutes); Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenian Communist Party (7 minutes); and Vaino, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party (7 minutes).

Kunayev then spoke for 6 minutes, thanking the speakers, praising Brezhnev, conveying greetings to fraternal republics and promising further successes by Kazakhstan.

Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, then read out a 6-minute proposed letter of greetings to Soviet central authorities and to Brezhnev. The chairman says that the applause for the letter will be taken as approval. He declares the meeting closed.

The live relay ends at 1225 GMT.

Military Parade

LD301058 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Alma-Ata, 30 Aug, TASS--The ancient land of Kazakhstan is celebrating a grand occasion--the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Inhabitants of Alma-Ata today came out for the holiday march in an atmosphere of elation. The high appreciation of the republic's contribution to the social and economic development of the Soviet country, given by Leonid Brezhnev in his impressive and well-argumented speech at the jubilee meeting, and the tasks he outlined, have inspired Soviet people for new achievements in their work for the sake of their socialist motherland and consolidation of peace in the world.

The participants in the military parade and the holiday march welcomed with a stormy and long-lasting applause Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other party leaders and statesmen, the leaders of other republics' delegations. The military parade of the Alma-Ata garrison was opened by young drummers and a composite column of officers. Units of different branches of arms demonstrated their high training standards and readiness to defend their socialist motherland from any aggression.

After the military parade was over, the square was filled with 500 red flags carried by the republic's best athletes, including prize-winners of the 22nd Olympics, World, European and national championships. Then there was a symbolic performance reproducing heroic events of the past. The show, called "The October Revolution--the Main Event of the 20th Century", reflected the major historic developments in the life of Kazakh people and their party organisation in the Soviet period. The public applauded those who courageously defended the country in the Great Patriotic War and then restored the national economy and developed the virgin lands.

Streamers, lifted high above the columns, carry information about splendid successes of Soviet Kazakhstan, about achievements of the republic's working people in the socialist emulation in honour of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The square is filled with youths and girls dressed in national costumes of 15 union republics. They form the national emblem of the Soviet state. A solemn song about friendship and fraternity of the Soviet people is heard.

Children ascend the central stand and present bouquets of flowers to Leonid Brezhnev, other guests of honour at the celebrations, leaders of the Communist Party and the government of the republic.

The military parade and the demonstration of the working people convincingly showed the inviolable, firm unity of the party and the people, great aspiration of Kazakhstan's working people to advance further towards new victories under the guidance of the CPSU.

Brezhnev Departure

LD310752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today left Alma-Ata for Moscow. He had been taking part in the celebrations devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Leaving together with Comrade Brezhnev were Comrades Grishin, Gorbachev, and Solomentsev; Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; as well as Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs for the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airport Comrade Brezhnev was seen off by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee; Imashev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Kazakh SSR; Ashimov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic; and other leading party and administrative workers of the republic. At the airport Comrade Brezhnev was also seen off by those heads of delegations who had been taking part in the jubilee celebrations: members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Romanov and Shcherbitskiy; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Aliyev, Masherov, Rashidov and Shevardnadze; first secretaries of the central committees of the union republics Bodyul, Voss, Usubaliyev, Rasulov, Demirchyan, Gapurov and Vayno; Barkauskas, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, and other comrades.

On the way to and at the airport Comrade Brezhnev was warmly greeted by the inhabitants of Alma-Ata.

Positive Reactions to Speech

LD012346 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondents report: The speech, which was made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in Alma-Ata at the celebrations, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, is in the centre of attention of the world public.

Prominent statesmen and public leaders of many countries of the world note that the speech made by the Soviet leader is a new patent proof of the Soviet Union's determination to consistently and steadily pursue the policy of peace and recovery of the international situation, which meets the fundamental interests of all peoples.

Kabul. Leonid Brezhnev's words about a political settlement of the situation, that arose around Afghanistan, fully accord with the proposals which were advanced by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost. We want to settle our relations with Pakistan and Iran through peaceful means with the help of direct contacts through negotiations. We are ready for such negotiations, it is now for the Pakistani and Iranian authorities to answer our call.

The Soviet Union's policy meets the interests of our policy and the policy of all progressive countries, said the Afghan minister. We highly appreciate the profoundly realistic policy of the Soviet Union and will spare no effort to make our feasible contribution to its successful realization. The Afghan people as a whole wholeheartedly expresses its gratitude to the leaders of the party and the people of the Soviet Union which always extended us a helping hand at the most difficult time in our history. And always that was done not in word but in deed.

New Delhi. The Indian public received with profound satisfaction the speech by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, said secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Bhupesh Gupta. The communists, all progressive forces of India fully join in the profound appraisal of the international situation, of the new dangerous tendencies in the policy of Washington and Beijing, that has been made in that speech. The recent developments have shown that imperialist and reactionary circles which are losing ground under their feet are ready to use adventurist methods in the struggle against the forces of socialism and progress. The testimony of that is the so-called new U.S. nuclear strategy aimed at making the very idea of a nuclear war a sort of more acceptable for the public opinion. The cause of the growing concern in India are attempts of Washington to turn South and south-west Asia into an arena of clashes and aggravation of tension. American imperialism, as Leonid Brezhnev was right to note, uses the services of China and Pakistan. We highly appreciate Leonid Brezhnev's pronouncements on the important positive role of India's peaceful realistic policy in Asia, on the great significance which the USSR attaches to friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation with our country.

Cologne. We know that the Soviet Union, other socialist countries will continue doing their utmost to strengthen detente and to curb the arms race. That was reaffirmed most confidently by Leonid Brezhnev in the speech made in Alma-Ata, said Kurt Bachman, member of the presidium of the Board of the German Communist Party, laureate of the International Lenin Peace Prize. The analysis of the international situation, which was given in Leonid Brezhnev's speech, shows that, despite the attempts of imperialist circles to undermine detente, the need of its preservation is understood everywhere, including among U.S. allies.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 29-31 AUG

ID010414 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29-31 August. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

29 August

Grain in Omskaya Oblast has to date been harvested on 500,000 hectares, or one-fifth of the entire area. (0000 GMT)

Yields of 24-28 quintals per hectare of grain are being obtained in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Grain is being taken to elevators in the Kazakh virgin lands. Combines and seed-drills are at work together on many farms in Kirgizia. Fields in the Vakhsh Valley, which have been harvested, are immediately fertilized, ploughed and sown to highly productive varieties. More than 300,000 hectares have been set aside for winter crops in the republic. It is intended to harvest 685,000 tons of grain from this area next year, much more than this year. (0100 GMT)

Grain harvesting is in progress throughout Pavlodarskaya Oblast. To date crops have been brought in from 300,000 hectares. Sowing of winter crops has started in south-eastern Kazakhstan. Almost 2 million hectares will be sown to winter crops this year. (0600 GMT)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Saratovskaya Oblast have sold 1.2 million tons of grain to the state. The largest quantity of grain has been delivered by the farms of the steppe zone. (0900 GMT)

In the east of the country warm sunny weather has basically settled in, but there are difficulties there. In Kazakhstan, on the former virgin lands the grain is ripening very unequally. There are also tall grain crops which have been flattened, there are also stunted areas. But both these factors threaten harvest losses. Selective cutting of corn grain has started in the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR. Sowing of beet seeds has started in Kirgizia. (1100 GMT)

In Kurganskaya Oblast 500,000 hectares of grain crops have been cut, that is around 30 percent of the total harvesting area. (1200 GMT)

30 August

The center of harvesting work is shifting to the fields of the Urals, Siberia and north Kazakhstan. Mass harvesting is also in progress in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Farm workers are having to work very hard. Rain is hampering the collection of the harvest in most parts of the European USSR. The weather is dry in Siberia and Kazkahstan. But the state of the grain is very uneven in those areas. Particular skill is required to gather the grain without losses. However, the farm workers intend to gather a good harvest in these complex conditions. Cereal farmers in Kazakhstan have again decided to sell the motherland no less than 1 billion puds of grain. Mass work is currently in progress on flax plantations in the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Non-Chernozem Zone. It is also having to be gathered from waterlogged fields. This requires a lot of additional manual labor. [paragraph continues]

Silage corn has been gathered from almost 5 million hectares already. Harvesting of grain corn has now started in the south of Russia. A big harvest is being obtained there from plantations which were sown and cultivated by the new method which is known as industrial technology. Farms in Uzbekistan have already sold the state almost 1 million tons of grain corn. Grain corn yields of 100 quintals and more per hectare have been obtained from many fields. (0100 GMT)

The first 1 million tons of grain was delivered to elevators and grain reception points in Omskaya Oblast today. Transportation of the new cotton harvest will commence in Uzbekistan today. Picking has started much earlier than usual this year. A harvest of 5.85 million tons of cotton is to be picked this year. (0200 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops has begun in the northern rayons of Rostovskaya Oblast. The best time for fall sowing in the southern zones will come in a few days. Winter wheat is the main grain crop in the Don region. More than 2 million hectares are sown with it every year. (0500 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast almost 2 million tons of grain have been sold to the state. (1030 GMT)

31 August

Grain crops are to be threshed on 4.5 million hectares in Altayskiy Kray. Sugar beet is to be dug up on 61,000 hectares, corn and other crops are also to be harvested. Biyskiy, Smolenskiy, Sovetskiy and Altayskiy rayons have already gathered in almost half their grain. The conditions of this year have led to a wide variation in the state of the grain. In some places stalks are low, in others long. In places the grain is lodged. In some places there are weeds. In others there are no weeds. This calls for a differentiated approach to the choice of harvesting method and the use of devices to reap lodged grain and to dry out damp swathes. As much grain seed as possible is to be handed over to the state this year. Particular attention is being given to the delivery of the maximum quantity of grain with a high gluten content. (0100 GMT)

The harvest is proceeding amid complex conditions in Kazakhstan. There is frequent rain in the western, eastern and northern oblasts. It is upsetting the schedules and preventing farms from working as fast as planned. Nevertheless, the grain is being reaped and threshed on large areas. Wheat has been laid in swathes and threshed on more than 1 million hectares during the last 24 hours alone. Grain crops have been reaped on a total of 13 million hectares in the republic to date. This is more than half of the area of grain there. Swathes are now being picked up on 10 million hectares. Hundreds of farms have grown a good harvest and are reviewing their pledges. About 500 Kazakh farms have already completed their 5-year plan targets. (0500 GMT)

Uzbekistan has so far sent 500,000 tons of fruit, vegetables and melons to the northern regions of the country. (0700 GMT)

Cereal growers are completing reaping in Altayskiy Kray on the second million hectares, that is more than one-third of the whole grain area. Mass sugar beet harvesting began today in Odesskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts. In Kustanayskaya Oblast harvesting is underway on the third million hectares. (1600 GMT)

FLAWS IN VOLGOGRADSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN CULTIVATION VIEWED

ID290847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 80 pp 1-2

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Goncharov report under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: For High End Results": "What Kind of Grain in the Granaries"]

[Excerpts] Volgogradskaya Oblast--The grain harvest is coming to an end in Volgogradskaya Oblast. The threshing of windrows has already been carried out over more than 3 million hectares. Many farms, using the Ipatovskiy Rayon method, have carried out the harvesting quickly and without losses. Machine operators have used many different attachments, which helped to speed up the cutting of grain crops and ensure the more rapid gathering and threshing of windrows. Trucks loaded with grain move in an endless stream along the roads of Mikhaylovskiy, Pallasovskiy, Kalachevskiy and other rayons. From day to day the state granaries are topped up with Volgogradskaya Oblast grain. But what is the quality of the grain from the new harvest?

"Some 1.5 million tons of grain have already arrived at reception centers," V. Dzhuminov, chief of the oblast grain products administration, says. "But only about 17,000 tons of strong wheats have come in, and 95,000 tons of valuable wheats. These are the winter grain crops. The spring grains have only just started arriving."

The Volga area, with its abundant warmth and sun and fertile land, has the potential for producing high-quality grain. But as yet this potential is being poorly exploited. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the proportion of strong, durum and valuable varieties of wheat in the total "gross yield" of grain delivered to the state was little more than 10 percent. And although the plan laid down for the sale of these wheats was overfulfilled, there are no grounds for complacency. The Volgogradskaya Oblast workers lag considerably behind their neighbors in Saratovskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts in this respect. This year the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have adopted pledges to deliver to the state 40,000 tons of strong and 60,000 tons of durum class wheat. It must be said that this is not a high target.

And the oblast agriculture administration believes it will be difficult to reach even this target. There they refer to complex weather conditions and to the fact that even wheat grown in the fields of the agricultural institute training farm is not distinguished by a high gluten content this year. Yet here fieldwork is carried out under scientists' supervision. So what can you say about the sovkhoz and kolkhoz grain fields, they say.

Some people have also formed the opinion that strong and durum wheat cannot be grown in all rayons of the Volga area. For instance, they are skeptical about the chernozems in the northwestern part of the oblast: The climate is not right, they say. But this assertion is refuted by the grain growers of the Kalininskoye experimental farm. Here all the grain from this year's harvest contains a high percentage of gluten. It appears that flaws in product quality are caused not so much by the whims of the weather as by people's shortcomings in work. This is confirmed by the experience of many Volgogradskaya farmers.

What do these facts indicate? That Volgogradskaya Oblast land is rich. And also that local party, soviet and economic organs have devoted too little attention to resolving an important problem. At the very beginning of the 5-year plan there was an attempt to direct agronomists and all farmers toward a sharp improvement in qualitative indicators. At that time they adopted an appropriate oblispolkom resolution and held a scientific and practical conference. In essence, they stopped there. [paragraph continues]

Little has changed since then. For instance, it was decided to increase the application of organic fertilizers to the fields. But this remained merely a good intention. Less than a ton of local fertilizer is applied per hectare of arable land in the oblast.

The situation is aggravated by breakdowns in deliveries of mineral fertilizers. Thus there was a possibility of obtaining strong winter wheat on the fallow land this year. And that amounts to about 300,000 hectares. But it was necessary to give the plants mineral nitrogen, which would guarantee an increase in the grain's gluten content. But nearly all the winter wheat remained without this top-dressing. Why? The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture only partially satisfies the oblast's requirements for this type of fertilizer. Moreover the Kuybyshevazot Production Association is in no hurry with carbamide deliveries. There is a similar situation with superphosphates, supplies of which are constantly interrupted by the Balakovo chemicals plant.

Violations of agricultural techniques are making themselves felt. As before, in many rayons wheat is planted in the same areas year after year. This year there are about 300,000 hectares of such sowings. Can one count on a high gluten percentage in this grain? The best results are obtained where the predecessor is fallow. But farms in certain rayons have practically no fallow. And where there is fallow it is often left without being tended. What is the use, if the field becomes overgrown with weeds or is plowed very late? Such violations of agricultural techniques can be dealt with on farms in Uryupinskiy and Danilovskiy rayons.

Not the least important question is that of settling correctly with sovkhozes and kolkhozes for strong and valuable wheats and of the procurement workers' interest in an accurate definitation of their quality. But analysis is not always carried out faultlessly. Often farm representatives lament that elevator workers have understated the percentage of gluten in the grain. Sometimes this is explained by imperfect laboratory apparatus. There was a case recently where one consignment of seeds was split and sent for analysis to the laboratories of several elevators, and the results turned out differently. In some places strong wheat was even turned into ordinary wheat.

How can such mistakes be avoided? Obviously equipment must be improved. But that is not all. It is important to increase the responsibility and material interest of all who grow, receive and store the harvest. This is the path they have followed in Mikhaylovskiy Rayon. The raykom and rayispolkom, together with farm leaders and specialists, outline incentive measures for the production and procurement of high-quality grain along the whole technological chain. A special fund was set up and normatives were established for contributions to that fund from every ton of strong and durum wheat sold. Conditions for material incentives were elaborated. True, all this is still at the experimental stage. I believe it is time that the ministries concerned elaborated unified conditions for competition and incentives in this important matter.

"We have devoted too little attention to the cultivation of strong and durum wheats," V. Grishin, secretary of Volgogradskiy OPSU Obkom admits. "There are many reserves here. And the Krasnodarskiy Kray grain growers have helped us to see them. We visited them and saw that it is possible to accurately plan the production of high quality grain. In order to obtain such grain it is necessary to work purposefully throughout the season--from preparing the seed for sowing to sorting and drying the grain on the threshing floor before delivering it to the state. A range of measures have been outlined in the oblast and are already being implemented."

An oblast council to monitor the quality of labor and agricultural products has been created. On its recommendation, many wheat fields were inspected on the eve of the harvest and the promising fields as regards grain quality were defined. The wheat taken from these fields is monitored until the time it is handed over at the grain reception center. This has already brought results in Mikhaylovskiy Rayon.

During the days of the mass harvest, on the obkom's instructions, the quality of the grain obtained in many rayons was checked by traveling teams. Consignments of strong and valuable wheats were earmarked, although they still required additional pretreating [podrabotka] on the threshing floors. Cases were also discovered where individual farms, without having brought the wheat to the necessary quality requirements, were in a hurry to send it off to the grain reception centers. The incorrectness of such a decision was pointed out to sovkhoz and kolkhoz leaders and specialists. In a word, local workers are being brought face to face with this important problem.

One would like to think that these good initiatives will meet with wide support in the oblast. The lands of the lower Volga must become a granary from where the country will receive not only a lot of grain, but excellent quality grain.

HEAVY RAIN COMPLICATES HARVESTING

ID282231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] By the start of this week grain and pulse crops had been cut on 53 percent of the area allocated to them. Commenting on these data from the statisticians at our request, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Directorate of Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that in a number of regions in the last few days harvesting has had to be carried out in very complicated and, in places, even in extreme conditions.

Unceasing rains have greatly oversaturated the fields in the Polesye, northern Ukraine, the Baltic region and many rayons of the Non-Chernozem Zone. In the last week, for example, 4-5 days here were rainy; in places up to 60mm of precipitation fell. And even in such conditions the harvesting rates increased slightly. Combines are being reequipped for harvesting wet grain and converted to crawler tracks. In some places they are being towed by tractors. Everything is being done to prevent harvest losses.

At the same time as the harvesting the foundations are now being laid in the country for the harvest of the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. There are difficulties in this work. In the Non-Chernozem Zone far from all the fields intended for winter crops have yet been harvested. And the optimal sowing time here is now almost past. On the leading farms the fields intended for autumn sowing are being harvested first of all; the harvesting, soil preparation and sowing are being carried out in a single complex of measures.